IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
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THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE Bombay Gazette.

THE OFFICES OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" are now situate IN HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, Where all communications must be Addressed.

No. 56,002.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-59 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
12th July.	HIMALAYA..	7000	....	...
19th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6090	MEDINA	12500
26th ,,	EGYPT	8000	....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	10000
9th ,,	PERSIA ...	8000	....	...
16th ,,	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd ,,	CALEDONIA.	8000	....	...
30th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	....	...
13th ,,	INDIA	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th ,,	ARCADIA ...	7000	....	...
27th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	....	...
28th ,,	MALOJA	12500	....	...
7th Mar	PERSIA ...	8000	....	...
14th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st ,,	MACEDONIA	10500	....	...
28th ,,	SALSETTE....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	10000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA....	7000	....	...
4th ,,	ARABIA	8000	....	...
11th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th ,,	MANTUA	11000	....	...
25th ,,	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA...	8000	....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th ,,	PERSIA	8000	....	...

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.		RETURN.	
	"A" rate.	"B" rate.	"A" rate.	"B" rate
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
To MARSEILLES,	594 or 495		891 or 742-8	
,, LONDON	627 or 528		940-8 or 792	

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE.)

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for

MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL, &c.

OUTWARD SAILING 1913.

STEAMERS.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about	Call M'seilles or Naples about	Arrive Bombay about	Arrive Karachi about
City of York*	7810	18 July	26 July	20 Aug.	.....
City of Glasgow	6529	31 ,,	.....	22 Aug.	.....
Trafford Hall*	5321	12 Aug.	21 ,,	6 Sept.	.....
City of Lahore*	6875	3 Sept.	11 Sept.	23 ,,	.....
City of Poona†....	7467	20 ,,	27 ,,	.....	12 Oct.
City of Sparta*....	5415	25 ,,	3 Oct.	18 Oct	.....
City of London†.....	9000	2 Oct.	8 ,,	22-23 ,,	.....
City of Benares.....	6973	8 ,,	.....	.....	31 Oct.
City of Calcutta†	7630	11 ,,	18 ,,	3 Nov	.....
City of York*	7810	21 ,,	29 ,,	13 ,,	.....
New Twin Screw†....	9000	1 Nov.	8 Nov.	24 ,,	.....
Trafford Hall*.....	5321	12 ,,	21 ,,	7 Dec.	.....

* Calling at Naples.
† Calling at Marseilles.

Excepting the Trafford Hall, all other steamers carry 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles....	653	1,091	429	809
Liverpool	695	957	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, and Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C Class steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steawardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin, FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi, and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

Most of the above Steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For passages and full particulars, apply to—

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency,

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Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 11th July ‡	6 a.m.	direct.
Dwarka	1695	Thurs. 17th July.	9 a.m.	direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

(Weekly.)

S.S. "Dwarka," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 17th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers;	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	3413	Thursday 10th July.
†Lindula	3358	,, 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	,, 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	,, 21st ,,

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
10th July, 1913.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. CO.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail on or about 1913.
Nippon	6350..	....	8th July.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	1st Aug.
Gablonz.....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Sept.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Oct.
Habsburg....	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Oct.
Gablonz....	8000..	G. Gilhuber	1st Nov.
Cleopatra ...	4039..	N. Chersich	16th Nov.
Marienbad...	8000..	....	1st Dec
Habsburg ...	3979..	E. Seberich	16th Dec.

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains	To sail about
Gisela....	4260..	....	28th July.

All the above steamers are fitted with

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES AC ELERATED LINE.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. .. Rs. 500
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 750
,, London via Trieste .. Rs. 579 to 644*
To London via Trieste and back ,, 908 to.. 1038*

INTERMEDIATE CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 350
,, Trieste or Venice and back .. 525
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 429 to 449†
,, London via Trieste and back ,, 682 to 722†

*Fares according to class of Railway.
†Fares according to route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

SALOON CLASS.

To Trieste or Venice .. Rs. 450
,, Trieste or Venice and back ,, 675
,, London via Trieste .. ,, 529 to 594*
To London via Trieste and back ,833 to 963†

*Fares according to Route and Class on Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS and lights are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

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Single and return tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren, and other routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
Vorwaerts....	5090	..	14th July 1913

For further particulars regarding passages apply to—

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Agent, Austrian Lloyd S.N. Co.
52, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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BANKS.

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ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antang-Hsion	Fengtian (Mukden)
Bombay.	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur.
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Lioyaang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
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CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,700,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
88, Bishopsgate London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	New York
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cobu	Kuala	Shanghai
Colombo	Lumpur	Singapore
Delhi	Madras	Sourabaya
Foochow	Malacca	Taiping,
Hamburg	Manila	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	Medan	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Correspondents in all the principal cities of the world.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS RECEIVED on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security, and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.
SATURDAY, 10.30 a.m. to 2 p.m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E C.

BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£	1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£	400,000
RESERVE FUND.....	£	15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£	600,000

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MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:

Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombasa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armitsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities.

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipok	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs.1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....	Rs.	50,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs.	10,06,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	32,500

HEAD OFFICE.

7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES and AGENCIES:—London, Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhavnagar, Bussorah, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Hyderabad, (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Kalbadevi, Lucknow, Mandvi(Bombay), Navsari, Rajkot, Sukkor, Surat, and Wadhwan Camp.

CURRENT and DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, and on sum over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangements. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rate for fixed deopsits for 12 months at 5 per cent. and for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon, it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government papers and all descriptions of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

Drafts issued on London and all Branches. Foreign Bills and Bills on every part of India accepted for collection.

The Bank issues Letters of Credit on all the important Cities of India.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10; Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs	1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	,,	50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	,,	5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP	£400,000
RESERVE	£50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

Capital authorised	Rbls.	55,000,000
,,do. subscribed	,,	45,000,000
		100,000,000 =say £4,745,000
,, subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Govt. Kouping Taels.		3,500,000 =say £ 455,000
Reserve Funds	Rbls.	23,300,000 =say £2,455,000
		£7,655,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.

LONDON OFFICE:—64, Old Broad Street. London, E. C.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Askabad	Hankow	Paris
Bakou	Harbin	Peking
Batoum	Hongkong	Samarkand
Bokara	Karachi	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Tienstin
Calcutta	Moscow	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Newchang	Yokohama
Colombo	Odessa	

And numerous other branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent. per annum on balances up to 1 lac; above that by special arrangement. Fixed deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security, and all descriptions of Banking business transacted.

G. B. ADAMSON.
Manager

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ● NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR. THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

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CURES TO STAY CURED.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

"ROYAL" EDUCATION

Have parents ever considered how beneficial it would be and how they would contribute to a valuable end if they gave as important a place of honour in the domestic home to the TYPEWRITER as is given to the FAMILY SEWING MACHINE and the FAMILY PIANOFORTE? Unlike the piano, the modern typewriter needs no lessons to insure proficiency, proficiency being a matter of practise only; and how easy this practise for both boys and girls when in possession of a Family Typewriting Machine: A child develops early its powers of observation and interest in its surroundings and also keen aptitude for practise in the field of sport; why should not early practise in the use of the typewriter also be encouraged when the fingers can be schooled into that flexibility which is so essential for rapid operation? "Practise makes the master," and "those will excel who practise well," are common sayings; what better opportunity for growing boys and girls than to acquire this skill on the typewriter as soon as they appreciate the doctrine of self-help which is to prepare them for the responsibilities of later life. An experienced educationalist in India has laid stress on the fact that "the present day efficiency is unattainable where modern education is neglected," and that, "tradition handed down from times, widely different from our own, are valid only as inspirations to the efforts which the exigencies of the age incessantly and imperatively demand." The use of the typewriter is not the least important of our modern educational requirements. To effect with rapidity, accuracy and distinctness by typewritten language, the interchange of thoughts or opinions, is in itself an education which cannot be disregarded. To be able to operate on a typewriter has now become a necessity to every man and woman; to the man or woman of means it may be a pastime but a pastime of distinct and serious utility, especially to those who actively engage in social or philanthropic work, which in India calls for many workers and many reports. It is then that the possession of a typewriter may be regarded as indispensable. This of course is quite different to the boy or girl who has to work for a living, particularly to the girl who knows that whether she marries or not she should acquire, in addition to other scholastic attainments, a knowledge of typewriting which will be found of inestimable value to her and will enable her to take her place with credit in the ranks of women workers as a clerk, shorthand typist, librarian, in secretarial work, medicine, nursing, etc. in all of which branches a knowledge of the typewriter is of the greatest value.

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PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
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MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.

NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes, suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "CITY OF BRISTOL,"

ARRIVED on 8th July, 1913.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages, exceeding 30 cwts. in weight, will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees, unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY.
(KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY EUROPEAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members (including Subscribers of Rs. 10 or more per annum), of the above Association, will be held at the Office of the Association, Bastion Road, Fort, at 6-15 p. m., on Monday the 14th instant, for the purpose of passing a Resolution regarding the land for the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home.

ALEX. R. KING.
Honorary Secretary.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

OTPEG THE CHEAPEST Old McTaggart WHISKY.

B Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY.

SOLE AGENTS:
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
Empress Pale
AND
Housewife's Friend
Fine Household Soaps
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

G MEHTA & CO., Goldsmiths and Jewellers, Abdul Rehman Street, Corner Pydhowni, Baria Building. Telephone No. 1283.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

6-30, 8-30, and 10. P. M.

"ON THE STEPS OF THE THRONE."

This is a story of Political Intrigue of thrilling interest.

"THE VISION GLORIOUS."

In this Film Wiffles appears before us in the elevated role of the French President. He acquits himself as only Wiffles could do.

THE SUFFRAGETTES FUNERAL.

Whatever are your opinions about women's suffrage you will be interested in this special film and other topical events pictured by

PATHE'S GAZETTE.

"QUO VADIS?"

In response to many requests "QUO VADIS?" will be SHOWN, at 6-30 P. M., on THURSDAY, and FRIDAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING including SUNDAY
At 6-30 P. M. and 10 P. M.

Mlle. ROSHANARA

(a) HARVEST DANCE.
(b.) OMAR KHAYAM.
(c.) SPRING TIME.

First appearance of the Prima Balerinas.

Mlle. BENZONI
AND
Mlle. DORIN.

Direct from the Theatre de L'OPERA, PARIS, and SCALA THEATRE, MILAN. In a Classical ballett entitled

FETE AU CAMP TARTARE.

Cinema Selections

THE CRIME ON THE COAST

from the famous novel by Henri Demesse, "La Petite Fifi"

THE COURT DANCER depicting a sensational intrigue during the period of the French Monarchy.

THE JACKOVLEW TRIO in a Gipsy Hungarian Scena typical of these Nomads.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.

PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons

Best Flax Canvas

For full particulars apply to
SHALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!

ANOTHER GREAT AND THRILLING DRAMA.

"NEMESIS."

The story of a wife's infidelity and a husband's terrible revenge.

SEE
THE FIGHT ON THE TOP OF THE MOVING TRAIN.
IT WILL MAKE YOU HOLD YOUR BREATH!

THE PALACE OF VERSAILLES.

A delightful and charming coloured picture.
USUAL ABUNDANCE OF COMICS.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE

Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

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RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths

FROM

1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.

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Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

A BOON AND A BLESSING TO WOMANKIND.
DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS FOR LADIES
A Safe, Reliable and Certain Remedy for Irregularities, Delay and Functional Troubles. Ladies who once use them invariably keep a bottle in hand ready for emergencies. Refuse substitutes, no other remedy is 'just as good.' Insist on having Dr LeClerc's Pills for Ladies & you will not be disappointed. The genuine have words 'EUGENE LE CLERC' on Govt Stamp affixed to every package. Price 2/9 with full directions (Postage to Colonies 3d extra) from Dr Le Clerc Medicine Co. Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London, Eng. Sold by LENNON, LTD all branches in South Africa. BEWARE OF USELESS IMITATIONS.

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

Imported in India solely

BY

The Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Limited.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

ALSO AT:—
9, CLIVE STREET,
CALCUTTA;

MADRAS AGENTS:—
Messrs. BEST & CO.
MADRAS.

KARACHI AGENTS:—
Messrs. EWART RYRIE & CO.
KARACHI.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKOS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort,

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OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 ½ inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand, (if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

WANTED.—DRAUGHTSMAN, for constructional work well up in Steel Roof designing and estimating, to Box No. 191, Care of this Paper.

BRASSO

Liquid Metal Polish

The Best Polish in the Market for brass work and all kinds of Metals.

Obtainable from all shops

If you have a MOTOR CAR keep it bright with BRASSO

Manufactured only by RECKITT & SONS.

Hull, England.

THE WORLD'S ALL.
OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no observance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere.

Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000.
6 12-16 inch by 3⅜ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*
*If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of 100 Bales Full-Pressed Saw-Gin, Dharwar Good Cotton.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction This Day THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), by order of Messrs. Jeitha Demjee and Co. and on account and at the risk of Sha Thobhan Damjee, at Slatate Godown A 4 Colaba, the following:—

J.D.H.N.S. 100 bales full-pressed sawgin Dharwar good cotton (delivery order No. 34).

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of assorted and choice Fancy Japanese Goods, suitable for presentation.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, This Day, THURSDAY, the 10th day of July, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), by order of the Bank concerned in the shop next to the Paper Currency Bank, Esplanade Road, Fort, the remaining of the consignment of 129 cases Japanese goods, just received from Kobe, Japan, ex. S. S. "Penang Maru," consisting of Awata and Satsuma and Kutani vases, jardineer, cores, flowerpots, umbrella stands, buckets, tea sets, plaques, bowls, tobacco boxes, silk cushions, covers, cotton kimonos, shirts, silk table and piano covers, kakimonos, brocades, silk art works, brassware and other miscellaneous and assortment of Japanese goods, good for presentation and too numerous to mention.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder without reserve.

The goods are on view.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title, and Interest of the Insolvent in Vacant pieces of land, at Parsik, in Thana.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esqr., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Cursondas Bhimjee Ved, an insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest in the undermentioned vacant pieces of lands at Parsik, in Thana, on SUNDAY, the 13th day of July, 1913, at 5 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All those pieces of pahadi and bhati lands, situate at Parsik, near Thana, and bear Survey Nos. as follows.—

Lot Nos.	Survey Nos.	Pot Nos.	Goonthas
1	7	1	26½
2	8	1,2	27
3	50	3	3½
4	52	4	14½
5	52	Falni No. 2	5
6	61	Pot No. 1	12½
7	61	Falni No. 1	2½
8	2	2	17
9	64	7	22

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Nagdevi Road, Outside Fort.

Under instructions from 2nd mortgagees Mahomed Bin Ahmed Karim Mahomed and Oomer Bin Ahmed Karim Mahomed, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Peer Mahomed Bin Karim Mahomed Messrs. CRAFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction, subject to 1st mortgagees' claim under mortgage dated 23rd January 1911, on Saturday the 26th day of July 1913, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), the following valuable landed property, on the premises:—

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of land with the hereditaments, premises, and dwelling-house, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Nagdevi Road, in the City and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1216 and 187, Collector's New Nos. 6,951 and 6960, Old Survey Nos. 858 and 859, and New Survey Nos. 2-2013 and 2013, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under Ward B. Ward No. 309, and Street Nos. 23-25, Old No. 5, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the North by sweeper's passage and the property of Currimbhai Ebrahim on or towards the South by the property of Manajibhai, Fatmabhai, and Khatizabai, on or towards the West by Nagdevi Street, and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vachha and Co., Solicitors, for the mortgagees, at their office No. 3, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 5th July, 1913.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?

IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

the Branch Managers of the NORWICH and LONDON. ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED SHORTHAND-TYPIST REQUIRED, by European Company. Must be quick and accurate, speed 120 and 60 and have a good knowledge of general office routine. Previous applicants need not apply. Some experience with accounts an advantage. Applications in own handwriting, giving speeds, age, experience, copies of testimonials, and stating salary, required, to P. H. S., "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

WANTED services of a qualified SURGEON, on board a steamer leaving Bombay on 19th July, 1913, for Liverpool via Suez Canal and Marseilles, in exchange for free passage.

For further particulars apply to—
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.

A Lecture delivered BY LT.-COL. COLLIE, I. M. S.

PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA

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Phaeton Brand.

Guaranteed best English quality.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

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Single Copy	Two Annas.

N. B.—To obtain the benefit of be discount rate, payment must always the made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."

See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	... Rs. 6-0 per Inch.
Second Insertion	... „ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion	... „ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion	... „ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards	... „ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge	... „ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN:

For insertions in the amusement Column, ... Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The City Line steamer City of Bristol 4,345 tons, Captain A. Anderson, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool, with a general cargo, 4 cabin and 1 deck passenger.

The steamer Shwedagon, 1,999 tons, Captain L. W. Creagh arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

The steamer Helios, 860 tons, Captain Knudsen, will sail to-day for Bangkok with a general cargo.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Kola, 510 tons, Captain H. F. Minnett, will sail to-day for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

The B.I.S.N. Co's steamer Baroda, 1898 tons, Captain A. Horscroft, will sail to-day for Busreh etc. via Karachi with a general cargo 2 cabin and 65 deck passengers.

The steamer Ocean, 2459 tons Captain T. L. Christiansen will sail to-day for Calcutta with ballast.

The Hansa Line steamer Roten fels, 3,590 tins, Captain F. Goos will sail to-day for Hamburg &c, with a general cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday, 8th July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
R I M S Dufferin . Comdr Henley .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ..R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator . Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie . Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 9.

Budrie .....1613 Fisher.....Arab Strs Ld
Baron Balfour ...2512 Symond .... K N & Co
Bombay Maru...3398 Fazawa .....N Y Kaisha
Breconian..... 2577 Jones.....K N and Co
Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith .....J Finlay & Co
City of Bristol ...4345 Henderton ...K N & Co
Delta.....4780 Martin ..... P & O Co
Dido.....3127 Williams..... J F and Co
Ekbatana.....860 Krizan .....W & A G & Co
Galavale .....2441 Secary..... A Yule & Co
Hoseinee... 914 Fanning.....T Morrison & Co
Kasara..... 605 Morrison.....M M and Co
Khosron..... 2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Kythfels.....3119 Frisins.....W & A G & Co
Kirkfield .....3060 Dermody..... T M and Co
Marmaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Miramichi ... 2360 Chisholm.....T M & Co
Markgraf.....3325 Tantzen .....AS& Co
Nyanza...2642 Meallister.....W and A G & Co
Neidenfels ..3386 Hickel...W and A G and Co
Obra .....352 Fenwick...&.....M M & Co
Ocean..... 2410 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Saaed..... ..157 Bonafield ..Arab Strs Ld
Salient .....2419 West Coast .....S Smid & Co
Scindia..... 3253 Kelso.....W and A G & Co
Sildra ..... 2097 Bryn..... The Bombay Co
Shirala..... ...3400 Beck.....M M and Co
Shevedagon...1999 Creagh...Indo-Burmah &Co
Umtali..... ...1626 Clarke.....J Finlay and Co
Ville-de-Oran .....3024 Masson ..... M & Co
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak .....A L S N Co
Islami .....1604 Hughes..... T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.— JULY 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A City of Athens	3512	Knaut	Liverpool	12-7	K N and Co
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller		12-7	W & A Graham & Co
C & R Bomera	3119	Burns	W and A G & Co		
D Morocco	2476	Pickering	J Finlay & Co		
F Canara	3589	Dogge	Java	M M and Co	
F Konig	3176	Coltz	Durban	2-7	A S & Co
G Helios	860	Knudsen	Bangkok	10-7	F F Campbell & Co
H Taiybee	2041	Kass	A M Jeewanjee		
M Mahronda	4921	Armstrong	London	10-7	K N and Co
Q Baroda	1898	Hoscraft	Busreh	MM&Co	

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Schwarzenfels	2443	Ketzevich	Port-Said	12-7 W & A G & Co
2	Circassia	4815	Osborne	Liverpool	10-7 W & A G & Co
3	Sicilia	3186	Ranchi	Genoa	15-7 Rline
4	Palamcotta	2207	Elton	Durban	10-7 M M and Co
6	Rotenfels	3590	Goose	Hamburg	9-7 W & A G & Co
7	Nippon	4015	Santonbia	Trieste	10-7 A L S N Co
9	Shinyo Maru	3684	Okhuma	Kobe	16-7 N Y Kaisha
9	Arcadia	5514	Barcham		P and O Co
10 & 11	Chupra	3454	McFadyn	Antwerp	16-7 M M & Co
12 & 13	Himalaya	3700	Evans	London	P & O Co
14	Lhasa	950	Penny	K'chi	11-7 M M and Co
15	Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Marseilles	15-7 J F and Co
16	Kinmoor	2200	Williamson	Antwerp	13-7 W & A G and Co

H W P D

Courland .....760 Goolam .....Bo S N Co
Mahsadi.....649 Ahmed .....Bo S N Co
Ponani.....552 Valiji.....Bo S N Co
Saraswati .....443 Ebrahim ..... Bo S N Co

M W D D

Umta.....3492 Babb.....M M & Co

H W V D

Kola.....510 Minnett ..... 10-7...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	City of Bristol	Henderson.	Liverpool
	Shevedagon	Creagh ...	Rangoon

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
9	City of Agra.	Buck	Marseilles
	Clan Macfarlane	Swanston .	Antwerp

The following vessels obtained port clearances on Wednesday :—

Steamer Ocean, Christiansen for Calcutta.
" Rotenfels, goos, for Hamburg etc.
" Helios, Knudsen for Bangkok etc.
" Kola, Minnett for Busreh etc.
" Baroda, Horscroft for Busreh etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Shirala, for Calcutta.
" Shevedgon, for Rangoon etc.
" Heim, for Bangkok etc.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Co's. steamer "Nevasa" outward bound left Marseilles on the afternoon of the July 8.

The Ellerman Line Co's steamer "City of Sparta," left Liverpool outward bound on the 7th instant. The same Co's. steamer "City of Birmingham," having passed the Canal on the 8th instant, is due to arrive on the morning of the 10th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 9

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Athens s—1,381 cwts myrabolams P Mathuradas and Co.
Circassia s—152 bales wool, M Joosab.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia s—50 bales cotton, J Finlay and Co.

LONDON.

Himalaya s—40 cwts m. o. p. shells, R Mahomed and Co ; 5 bales, 1 bundle woolen carpets, King King and Co ; 15 cwts fredrick Chells, Bombay Co.
Mahronda s—112 cwts fennel seed, 80 cwts Colombo roots, V Tejpal.

FOR HULL.

Morocco s—10,000 cwts castorseed, Sanday and Co.
E Khatana s—2,000 cwts cotton seed, T Toolsidas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Mahronda s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 25,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.
Ville de Oran s—4,000 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

FOR HAVRE

Romera s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

E Kathana s—150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 286 bales cotton, Ralli Bros,
Chupra s—36 bales cotton, Bombay Co ; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 672 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 1,000 tons manganese ore, Shivrajpur Syndicate ; 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co ; 2,001 cwts castorseed, J M Billimoria and Co ; 5,520 cwts castorseed, 2,000 rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 102 cwts gum Arabic, P Jethabhoy.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lindenfels s—228 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 50 cwts senna leaves, R Jiwandas and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sicilia s—2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—1 bale woolen carpets, E G Fullep ; 250 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.

Elmoor —17,587 cwts cotton seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—275 bales cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 14 cwts Cambay stones, R Girdharlal and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Bombay Maru s—200 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bombay Maru s—400 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 9.

Steamer Shedsgon from Rangoon Agents. Indo Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd.—2,006 candles, 60 casks lubricating oil, 340 casks liquid fuel, 497 cases, 2501 tins, kerosine oil, 941,727 gallons Burma oil, 11,000 tins, 6,995 drums, petrol 394 cases wax.
Steamer Heim from Baugkok Agents F F Campbell and Co.—780 pieces teak squares, 1212 pieces plank, 56,554 pieces 3,028 bundles Scantlings.

FOREIGN CABLES.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect	Via Brest Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.
Australia.	**China.**	**Africa.**
Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 9 p.m. of the 9th July.

NOTICES.

Telegrams for Ahwaz, Mohammerah, Sohoushehter, and Dizful should bear instructions "Post Busbire" till further notice (1-5-13).

Greek administration notify correspondence with Chio, Tenedos, Salonika, Lemnos, Florina, Vodena, Servia, Kozana, Elassona, re-opened via Eastern. Bulgarian administration notify opening to International Service following places Prisvich, Ghailane, Gostiva, Kousouka, Krativa, Kitchsko, Vizes (Keopruiu), Bouchitron, Botolia (Monastir). Rates for abovementioned places same as for Europe (24-3-13).

Telegrams for all places in States of Cohuila, Chihua, Morelos, Sinola, in Mexico are accepted at sender's risk (1-4-13).

Telegrams for Buenos Ayres in Argentine Republic intended to be transmitted by cable to destination should be marked via Madeira (2-5-13).

Communication with Mexican States of Chihua for Cayenne are sent by the southern routes via Salinas (29-6-13).

Telegrams for islands Metelin, Thasos, Samothrace, Samos, Imbros, Ikrie, Psara may be accepted at the same rates as in the case of Islands of Greece. Telegrams are despatched by best means possible with delay (2-6-13)

Cable between Jamaica and Colon interrupted (11-6-13).

Telegrams to Atzila are subject to long delay and should be accepted at sender's risk (16-6-13).

Islands of Chio and Metelin are now connected by cable and open to international service. Rates same as for Greek Islands. (24-6-13).

Cable port De France Paramatibo restored. (5-7-13).

Telegrams for Salonika can no longer be sent via Servian territory. (7-7-13).

Private telegrams in code and cipher for Roumania are prohibited (7-7-13).

Exchange of telegrams with Bulgarian office at Salonika is suspended. (9-7-13).

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

EATON.—On the 26th June, at Glenburnie, Coonoor, to Dr. and Mrs. E. B. Eaton, a son.
LUND.—On the 30th June, at Whaley, Bangalore, the wife of Ernest Lund, Balur Estate, Kadur, of a son.

DEATH.

COLLIS.—At Meerut, on the 15th June, at midnight, of heart failure, Walter James Collis, in his 63rd year.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Corporation, 3-40.
Harwood League Football : Grant Medicals vs. Sherwood Foresters, Cooperage, 5-45.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8 ; 8-30 to 9-30 ; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A little that sufficeth is better than much that leadeth to wickedness.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Egypt" with the outward Mails of the 27th ultimo left Aden at 2 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Himalaya" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

ANJUMAN ZEYA-UL-ISLAM.—At 9 p. m. to-morrow (Bombay time) a meeting of the Anjuman Zeya-ul-Islam will be held at the Muzaffarabad hall under the presidency of Muhammad Hussan Makba, to bid good-bye to H. E. Jafar Beg. All Muslims are cordially invited to attend.

LOST PROPERTY.—The following articles await claimants at the Head Police Office :—Dogs, overcoats, umbrellas, garden benches, hats and caps, keys, cycle pump, silver anklets, G. C. notes, cash, slabs of stone, keyless watch, leather purses, and ladies' handbags.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.—The lectures to the Elementary Sanitary Class will commence from Monday, the 21st instant, at 6 p. m. (S. T.), in Dwarkadas Building, 3rd floor, No. 5A, Hornby-road. All those wishing to join the class are requested to be present on that day.

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS MARY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

ACCIDENT IN G. I. P. R. WORK SHOP:—Patrich Connell (17), residing in the Victoria Hotel, Frere Road, was engaged in some work on an engine in the G. I. P Railway Word shops on Tuesday when he accidentally fell on to a heap of scrap-iron. He sustained internal injuries and was taken to St. George's Hospital for treatment.

YOUNG MAHOMEDANS.—At a monthly meeting of the Managing Committee of the Anjuman-i-Islam held on Tuesday, at the Islam Club, Chowpatty, it was, on the motion of Peerzzada Syed Gulam Mohamed Refai, unanimously resolved that "the Anjuman thanks Government for the appointment of Khan Bahadur Syed Shamsuddin Kadiri, Oriental Translator to Government, to the post of the District Collector in West Khandesh."

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s. s. "Konig," will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon, on Friday, the 11th inst.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dare-es-Salam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis, per s. s. "Palamcotta," will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 10th inst. instead of at 11 a. m. as previously notified.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A Hindu woman named Amarbai (20), living with her husband in Khoja street, died rather suddenly on Tuesday evening. Her aunt, who gave information to the police, stated that the deceased was in good health. From enquiries it appeared that the husband of the deceased Hirji Jairam, a stone merchant, left home as usual at 7 a. m. A neighbour of the deceased said that in the afternoon the deceased became dizzy and fell down at the entrance of her room, calling out at the same time for her husband to be sent for as she was dying. The husband on arrival sammoned a doctor, who found life extinct. A post-mortem examination will be made to ascertain the cause of death.

AN IDOL'S LOSS.—A clerk in the Maheswar Jain temple in Kalbadevi has reported to the Police that some ornaments given to the pujari of the temple on Sunday last, to decorate the temple, had disappeared. It was stated that the complainant gave a pujari (care-taker) some gold and stone ornaments for the decoration of the idol. On Monday night, about 9 o'clock, a watchman named Kanialal found that two pearl and ruby ear-rings of the value of Rs. 1,000 were missing. On enquiry, it was ascertained that the pujari Kesavsunker had in the afternoon removed the ear-rings and put them in a dish in which offerings of flowers, etc., were made by the visitors to the temple. The usual custom is to throw away the flowers after the puja, and another pujari had done so but the latter denied having seen the ear-rings in the dish. The place where the flowers were thrown was searched, but the ear-rings were not found.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th July, 1913.

458. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

459. Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class will parade on Friday the 11th instant at 7 a.m. on the Maidan in front of Head-Quarters. Dress.—Mufti.

460. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade on Friday the 11th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

461. Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesdays and Fridays at 7 a.m.

462. Lecture.—The Adjutant will give a lecture on Wednesday the 16th instant at Head-Quarters at 7 p.m.

Subject.—Description of New Short Rifle.

Rear Guard. All ranks are invited to attend.

463. Musketry.—There will be a Spoon Shoot on Sunday the 13th instant.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 5 40 a.m.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 10th July 1913.

1 The Corps having been re-armed with the Short L. E. Rifle, all Arms in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters, Council Road at once.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

2 There will be a Spoon Competition on the British Infantry Range at Colaba on Saturday afternoon next, the 12th instant, commencing from 4-30 p.m.

Distances 200 and 300 Yards.

3 Messrs. Morley Fox and A. R. Brabazon Jones, having joined are taken on the strength and posted to "D" Troop.

4 Trooper G. F. Robinson, Calcutta Light Horse is attached to the squadron for drill and instructions and posted to "D" Troop.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time ; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur ...	10	m 3 44	26 4
		4 1 a	27 7
Fri	11	m 4 52	25 11
		4 50 a	26 8
Sat	12	m 6 10 a	25 9
		5 46 a	25 10
Sun	13	m 7 33	25 11
		6 51 a	25 2

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Thur ...	10	m 9 30	18
		10 31 a	17 2
Fri	11	m 10 31	19 7
		11 31 a	17 1
Sat	12	m 11 51	20 7
Sun	13	m 0 23	16 11
		1 20 a	21 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.	Sunset.
10 (Thursday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 20m
11 (Friday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 20m
12 (Saturday)	do 6h. 8m.	do 7h. 19m
13 (Sunday)	do 6h. 9m.	do 7h. 19m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—First Quarter, July 11th. 3h. 7-4m. a.m. ; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a.m. ; Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. p.m. ; New Moon, Aug. 2nd, 6h. 23-1m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

The Monsoon has been fairly active, especially in the Northwest of the Peninsula. The rainfall has been nearly general in East Rajputana, Central India west, the west of the Central Provinces, the west coast, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan Mysore, the north Madras coast ; fairly general in Lower Burma, Chota Nagpur Gujarat, the East of the Central Provinces ; and local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar, and the west of the United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Orissa, the east Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts :—Ludhiana, three inches ; Jaipur, three quarters ; Udaipur and Deesa, one ; Pachmarhi, one and a half, Bombay, eight ; Ratnagiri and Marmagoa, four ; Karwar, three ; Malegaon, Sholapur and Bijapur, one ; Ahmednagar, one and a half ; Poona and Aurangabad, three quarters ; Parbhani and Gulbarga one ; Hanumkonoa and Cochin, one and a half ; Nellore, one.

Forecast :—An extention of the rainfall westwards in Gujarat and Sind.

DELHI July 9.

Anxiety is being felt at the low rainfall in Delhi and the districts. The weather is very bright and there is no sign of rain.

Good head way is being made in the sowing of cotton.

BHAVNAGAR, July 8.

On Monday at 3 p.m. a storm got up lasting for 20 minutes. At Wadhwan the sky was over cast and heavy rain was expected, but only drops fell.—From mile 6 to 10 on the Wadhwan Dhragandhra section there was heavy rain at Dhragandhra it rained heavily also, the fall measuring 80 cents. The weather is very close.

AT SEA.

The City Line steamer "City of Bristol," Captain A. Henderson, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Liverpool reports having experienced moderate monsoon.

The steamer "Shwedagon," Captain L. W. Creagh, which arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon met with moderate wind and sea and fine weather.

RAINFALL STATISTICS IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's. Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	41·33	40·24	39·83
Wednesday, 9th July	7·80	6·54	7·59
Total.....	49·13	46·78	47·42

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 9.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Corpdg Total. 1911	Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts
Cumbal'a Hill.	6 70	36·40	15·97	11·53

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 9th July	Total up-to-date
In. cts.	In. cts.
4 16	49 45

Castle-Rock between Ratnagiri and Mormugao of the Meteorological Report for Western India.

Temperature. Max.	Min.	Rain fall. Past 24 hours. In. Ct.	From 1st June to date In. Ct.
85	63	1 4	65 95

Appended is Tuesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Station.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Basi ire 8th	97·3	76·0	...	...
Jask	92·3	84·3	...	...
Muskat 8th	85·3	80·1	...	...
Multan	105·3	79·5	...	5·85
Rawalpindi	102·4	78·1	...	5·38
Lahore	103·4	79·2	...	2·70
Sirsa	96·3	81·0	...	9·26
Ambala	95·5	72·9	0·14	11·56
Delhi	94·5	78·8	...	6·43
Agra	95·0	81·5	0·10	3·40
Mainpuri	97·3	82·1	...	2·01
Jhansi	97·6	82·5	...	1·20
Cawnpore	94·6	81·0	...	5·98
Allahabad	97·6	81·0	...	4·94
Jacobabad	110·6	86·3	...	0·82
Karachi	89·0	82·5	...	0·06
Ajmer	94·6	78·7	...	5·66
Jaipur	92·7	76·1	0·84	7·83
Kotah	93·1	80·6	0·20	3·40
Bhuj	102·0	80·0	...	3·70
Dwarka	87·8	79·2	0·04	2·57
Veraval	83·0	78·3	0·01	17·07
Rajkot	91·1	70·8	0·87	10·72
Bhavnagar Para.	92·0	74·8	0·31	24·3
Surat	89·9	75·6	0·41	22·46
Ahmedabad	96·6	77·7	0·31	12·48
Deesa	99·3	76·4	0·83	8·17
Neemuch	92·4	73·5	0·65	6·93
Indore	90·1	75·1	0·25	8·27
Jubbulpore	88·8	75·8	0·21	11·80
Saugor	89·3	74·1	0·22	10·55
Nowgong	90·6	75·9	0·04	6·53
Khandwa	89·2	76·1	0·10	10·06
Akola	90·2	76·0	...	9·18
Amraoti	88·8	75·3	0·24	18·57
Nagpur	88·6	75·8	0·59	16·10
Chanda	84·5	76·0	0·42	14·34
Raipur	86·7	77·6	...	8·01
BOMBAY	85·6	75·7	7·95	41·52
Ratnagiri	84·3	73·9	3·95	38·13
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Karwar	77·7	73·5	2·34	45·78
Malegaon	91·7	72·1	1·12	7·12
Ahmednagar	85·6	70·5	1·46	13·50
Poona	84·0	71·8	0·77	16·21
Sholapur	89·3	71·1	1·04	7·27
Bijapur	85·2	69·3	1·20	8·27
Belgaum	79·3	66·5	0·11	10·02
Aurangabad	88·4	70·7	0·80	9·15
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	74·2	0·24	14·98
Hyderabad	85·8	72·7	0·47	6·30
Mangalore	80·8	74·3	0·58	41·02
Calicut	80·8	73·1	1·19	32·63
Cochin	82·7	73·7	1·69	30·73
Colombo	85·5	76·5	0·02	8·67
Masulipatam	82·3	76·2	0·10	2·38
Bellary	93·0	73·3	...	2·95
Cuddapah	92·5	75·0	0·11	3·67
Madras	91·0	76·1	0·05	2·20
Bangalore	80·8	65·3	0·20	6·67
Coimbatore	83·9	70·3	0·06	1·52
Trichinopoly	88·1	77·3	...	0·91
Negapatam	97·2	78·7	...	0·62

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 9th July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of mosture. Maximum temperature is below the average at Sirsa and minimum temperature is in defect at Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·10" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess at Jhansi, Allahabad and Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Nearly general rain has fallen in east Rajputana ; Jaipur records 0·84" and Kotah 0·20". Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jacobabad. Temperature is normal.

Gujarat Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain has fallen in Gujarat, West Central India and the eastern half of Kathiawar ; Rajkot has had 0·87" Bhavnagar Para 0·81" Surat 0·41" Ahmedabad 0·31" Dessa 0·88" Neemuch 0·65" and Indore 0·25". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in excess at Dessa and Bhuj ; minimum temperature is in defect at Rajkot and Bhavnagar-Para.

The Central Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen Saugor has had 0·22" Jabbulpore 0·21" Khandwa 0·10" Amraoti 0·24" Nagpur 0·59" and Chanda 0·42". Skies are moderate to heavily clouded. Humidity is in slight excess at Khandwa. Temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Widespread rain has fallen Bombay has had 7·95" Ratnagiri 3·95" Mormugao 3·83" and Karwar 2·34". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—General rain has fallen ; Malegaon has had 1.12", Ahmednagar 1.45", Poona 0.77", Sholapur 1.04", Bijapur 1.20', Belgaum 0.11", Aurangabad 0.80", Nizamabad 0.24" and Hyderabad 0.47". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Malegaon, Aurangabad and Sholapur. Day temperature is in defect at Nizamabad.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been widespread on the west Coast of the Peninsula, nearly general in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, West Central India, Gujarat, the eastern half of Kathiawar and the extreme eastern districts of Rajputana. Very light local rain has fallen in the Madras Deccan, Mysore, the exrteme western district of the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast. There has thus been an extension of rainfall into northern India. The falls in the Konkan have been heavy.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the north Bombay Deccan, north Hyderabad, Kathiawar and Gujarat ; fairly general rain in West Central India, the west Central Provinces and the south Bombay Deccan ; local rain in south Hyderabad, the Madras Deccan and Rajputana. Some showers are possible in the east Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 9th July, 1913, was 29·805 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

VEHICLE TOLL AT SALSETTE BOUNDARY.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, when in the absence of the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Chinoy, the chairman, owing to ill-health, Sir Sassoon J. David was called to the chair.

The Commissioner reported that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of cast-iron pipes, specials, etc., required for the diversion of the 14 in. main in Dockyard-road and for different works of laying mains in the city, five tenders had been received as follows :—Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co., Rs. 22,624-8-6 ; Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co., Rs. 23,074-5-8 ; Mr. J. H. Clemenger, Rs. 23,647-8-3 ; the Universal Agency and Co., Rs. 23,984-7-0; Messrs Marsland Price and Co., Rs. 24,481-12-6.

As the tender of Messrs. Turner Hoare and Co. was the lowest, he proposed to accept it.

The necessary sanction was accorded.

The following report from the Assessor and Collector was forwarded to the Committee by the Commissioner for their approval :

"I have the honour to report that the sale of the right to collect toll on vehicles entering the city from Salsette for one year from 1st August 1913, was held at 3-5 p.m., Bombay

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, July 8. BOMBAY, July 9

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus
2½ per cent. Consols	72 9-16		1-16
do. Rentes.	73 1-2	un	chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	87	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities.. ...	83 3-4	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 12-16		1-16
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-16		1-16
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-8		3-8
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	1-2	
do. do. New York	4·86 3-4	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-4	un	chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 13-16	1-16	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans.. ...	2 3-4	un	chgd
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3	un	chgd

Bar Gold ...77·9 unchgd.

Exchange on India 30 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.

Closing tone of silver—Fall caused by India and China selling.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £175,000.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

Spot Easier. Good business done.
Futures Steady.
Manchester Dull. Inactive.
Total Sales ... 10,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 500 "
Imports ... 2,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·66—38
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·50+05

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·42	6·34	6·21
+02	+01	unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·15	6·11	6·10
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
6·10	6·12	6·13	6·14
unchgd	unchgd	unchgd	unchgd

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·02, Oct. 11·36.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·05 Oct. 11·36.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 11·95 Oct. 11·45

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	4,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2,700
" Exports to Great Britain ..	.....
" Exports to Continent ...	2,000
Spot Cotton	12·25 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·06+08
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·37+05
Advanced on unfavorable weather reports and on foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS—

Spot cotton— ... 12 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. .. 11·97+02
Futures month of Oct. .. 11·46+04
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet.

Liverpool, July 8.

Tone Dhooties and Shirtings—Quiet. Little enquiry.

Tone Cloths	Steady.	Prices firm.
Weft American "54"	...	11 3-4
Weft Egyptian "80"	...	18 3-8
Tone—Yarn—Market	..	Quiet.
Weft Egyptian "32"	...	12 3 8
Twist "32" W T C	...	10 1-8
Twist "32" B	...	10 5-8
Cloth Gunni's 20 36inch	...	.....
Twist "36" W T C	...	10 3-8
Twist "36" B	...	10 7-8
Twist "42"	...	12 1-2
Twist American "60"	...	16 5-8
Twist Egyptian "60"	...	17 3-8
Twist Egyptian "80"	...	21 1-2

4/8 Baoner Mill Twist ... 11 7-8
Other prices unchanged.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total into Sight ..	... 13,410,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	... 186,000
East Indian do	... 151,000
American do	... 1,830,000
Other do	... 149,000

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi	... Nominal.
Do Months—	... .
Do. Name of Ports	... .
Wheat White Karachi	...37 3-4—1-8
Do. Months	... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports	—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi	... 37 5-8
Do. Months of Shipments	—Aug.-Sept. —London—Done.

Tone—Firm.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.

Australian Wheat... ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED

Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship ... 51 3-8 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p c ex ship 51 1-2 unchgd
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do Months ... July-Aug.
Do Name of Port.—Hamburg—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED

Bombay per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47+1-8
Do Months— ... July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Done.
Tone—Firmer.
Linseed Calcutta 45 1 1-2+4 1-2d.
Do. Months— ... July-August.
London—Done Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata...43 1-2+1-4
Do Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.

COTTONSEED—

Bombay Cottonseed Market £3-17-6 unchgd. July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE

Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 3 8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ... 3 7 1-2—1-2d. July-Aug.—Done—Flat.

METALS—

Standard Copper G M B ... £ 63 1-8—3-4
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 1-4—1-4
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8 unchgd.

FREIGHTS—

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

ARRIVALS:—

"Kaloma."

SUGAR—

German Granulated Sugar C&F India (Double bags) ... 12 9 3 4—3-4d.
Do. Months of Shipment Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Moderate business. Rather easier rates.

Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... 11 9—3-4d.
Months of Shipments Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Not much doing.
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 9 3 3-4—1d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 6—3-4d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers
Tone—Opened flat and moderate business at lower rates.

BEAR & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 9—3-4d.
Months of Shipments ...Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet rather easier.
Manchus Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipment ... }
Java Sugar.—Still idle.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 9th 1913.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 7th July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	61	69,120
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	75	91,337

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd July	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 8th July	5 "

EXCHANGE—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 3 29-32d. T. T., 1s. 3 15-16 on Demand and 1s. 4 3-16 for 3 months' sight Credits. There has again been very little business doing.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 29-3 2d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit 3 months sight	...1s. 4 3-16d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 5-16d. Oct
Do. do France	... 70 1-4
Do. do Malta	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...144 3-4
Shanghai "	...196 3-4
Japan "	...150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—

The market opened steady at 96 3-16 for Cash and 96 for the settlement and closes as under. A moderate business has been done.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	3 0
Settlement	... "	96	1 0

BULLION.—

Yesterday bar silver in London was 1-16 down both for ready and forward at 26 12-16 and 27 1-16 respectively. The local market opened at 68 5-16 ex duty for the near settlement and has remained steady during the day with a small business passing.

We quote.—

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	21	1 0
Australia Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereign Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready	... "	68	5 0
1st Settlement	... "	68	5 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	6 0
Silver (cum duty)			
Ready	... "	77	11 0
1st Settlement March	... "	77	11 0
2nd Settlement	... "	77	12 0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT.—

The following are the latest telegrams received here:—

WELD AND CO.—Liverpool—"Jobbers covering near positions. Spinners calling cotton. Market closed steady. Boll weevil appearing over Central and Southern Texas, but very little damage to date." New York:—"Steady dull market. High temperatures in Texas and Oklahoma; if continued expect complaints." Weekly Government weather report:—"Heavy rains parts of North East Texas and Oklakoma have done much damage to crop."

MR. HABERSHAM KING—(through Messrs Breul and Co.):—"While rain is needed in Arkansas Tennessee, the northern parts Missouri and Alabama, the piedmont sections of Georgia, North and South Carolina, I do not consider existing dry conditions as injurious yet. Existing conditions would effect considerable injury if continued for a week or ten days longer. The continued dry weather elsewhere is beneficial, affording an opportunity to work the crops, which is always needed at this stage of the growth Conditions continue favourable elsewhere. Weather conditions during the past week have been beneficial over 85 per cent. of the crop."

MELLOR AND FENTON.—"The condition of the crop could hardly be better. We have no faith in present prices."

CHARLES WILLIAMS.—"Weather continues favourable. We have an unfavourable opinion of the market."

GRUNING AND CO.—"Spinners are buying spot cotton freely. The feeling in favour of cotton is increasing."

The American markets closed steadier with a small to moderate advance in futures. From the above telegrams it will be seen that reports of the weather and the condition of the crop are conflicting, but it seems that the weather is rather less favourable than has lately been reported.

We have little change to report in the local market. New crop rates opened a trifle steadier but there is still very little business doing. Ready cotton remains dull. Holders are anxious to reduce their stocks but the demand is poor. Exporters are almost out of the market and mills are buying only for their actual requirements. Bazaar rates close as under for forward delivery

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	262	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	255	Jan.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	242	do
Fine M. G. Kumaigaon Akola ...	276	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	266	July
Good M. G. Broach ...	276	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	271	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	285	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone	...	Barely steady
Estimated Sales	...	8,000
Total Imports	...	1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·44	6·35	6·23
+02	+01	+01
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·16	6·12	6·11
+01	+01	+01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar Apr.
6·11	6·12	6·13
+01	unchgd	unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	7 10 0 B.T.
September	... "	8 9 0 B.T.
May 1914	... "	9 1 9 B.T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady. We quote:—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 11 0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 14 0 B.T.
Yellow Guzrat	"	8 8 0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85p.c.	"	62 0 0
Yellow Highnghat	"	65 8 0
Yellow Secunderabad		63 0 0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	11 10 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	8 5 0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready	... Rs.	25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Bold	... Rs.	51 0 0

MOWRASEED—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

June—September	... Rs.	8 5 0 R.T.

WHEAT:—

Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pessi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 3 0 R.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5 9 0 R.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 11 0 R.T.

SHARES.

BANKS

Bank of Bombay ...		1 705 c d
Bank of India ...		69 c.d.
Eastern Bank ...		86

MILLS.

David ...	538 3-4 Aug.
Fazulbhai ...	561 1-4 Aug.
Phoenix ...	170 Aug
Standard ...	1437½ Aug.
Swan Mill ...	303 3-4 Aug.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	21 1-2
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	195 x.d.
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	174
Bombay S N Ordy "	240

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	600 c. d.

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton	3,932	bales.
Wheat	41,263	cwts.
Linseed	24,433	"
Rapeseed	2,631	"
Gingellyseed ...	1,471	"
Poppyseed	625	"
Groundnuts... ...	2,710	"
Castorseed	3,761	"
Rice	9,456	"
Myrabolams... ...	883	"
Cottonseed	20,032	"
Mowraseed	4,251	"
Gram	2,340	"
Joowar	231	"
Maize	Nil	
Barley	2,230	"

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 8.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	4,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	... "
Exports to Continent ...	2,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·25
Future Cotton at New York August	12·03+9
Future Cotton at New York October	11·37+5
Tone Market at closing Spot..	Quiet.
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Steady.

General Tone Market opened:—Steady and advanced unfavorable weather reports and foreign buying.

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug.	11·97+2
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·46+4
Future closing tone.—	... Steady.

LIVERPOOL, July 8.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Quiet and closed Quiet.

The Liverpool market closed for futures—Steady.

The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Steady.

Total Day's Sales	10,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export ...	500 "
Total Sales of Surats ...	.....
Total Day's Imports ...	2,000
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown ...	9·50
Mid American at Liverpool ...	6·64—3
Cotton delivery mid uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	
Cocanada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	5
Cocanada Ginned—London C. I. F.	5 1-32
Good Bhownuggur ...	5 11-16d.
Good Bengal	5 6-32d.
F. G. Bengal	5 10-32d.
Fine Bengal	5 14-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn..	5 11-32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	6
Karachi Barley ...June-July—London—	.....
Geo. Mayalls Yarns ...	10 15-16
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills).	11
Weft 54 American ...	12 1-16
Weft 80 Egyptian ...	18 1-2
Weft 32's	14 1-4
Twist 36	10 7-16
Twist 42	11 5-8
Twist American 60 ...	16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ...	17 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ...	21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns—	... Steady.
Tone of Coarse Yarns—	... do.
General Tone of Yarn Market—	.....
July-Aug	... 6·42+2
Aug.-Sept	... 6 34+1
Sept.-Oct	... 6·21
Oct.-Nov.	... 6·15
Nov.-Dec.	... 6 11
Dec-Jan.	... 6·10
Feb.-Mch.	... 6·10
Mch.-Apl.	... 6 11
	... 6·13

Unchanged.

MANCHESTER, July 8.

Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady with good many offers in the market.

LONDON, July 8.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn.	Sellers. 44 1 1-2 "
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	46 Done.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp" ...	47 Sellers.
Do. Tone of Market at close...	Quiet. Buyers unwilling operate except at lower rates.
Do. Tendency of the Market—	do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July—	£25-5-0
do ... Sept-Oct.—	£24-10-0
Do. Tone of Market at close,	Steady.
Do. total afloat for U. K. ...	.....
Do. River Plate exports ...	... ...
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug —Dunkirk...	64
Do. Tone of Market at close.	Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg	47
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ...	51
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Antwerp ...	52
Do. Ferozepore usual bold	.....
Do. Jamba Red—	.....
Do. Tone of Market at close,	Steady.
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ...	£3-1-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close..	Steady.
Gingellyseed. Bombay 85 p.c. May.-June.—London.	.....

LONDON, July 8.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi July-Aug —London...	Sellers. 38 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.— London...	37 6 "
Do. Club No. 2. July-Aug.— London...	38 "
Do, Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London—	Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close	Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July—	37 9
Do. Rozario Santa Fe. 62 lbs. July-Aug.—	35
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ...	Quiet.
Do. Red Graded American per central Liverpool ...July—	7 5 3
Do. Afloat to U. K. ...	.....
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports ...	.....

LONDON, July 8.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ...August.	Sellers. 9 4 1-2 "
German Beet-root. 88 per cent. F.O. B. Hburg. Oc.-Dec	9 6 "
" Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet.
German Granulated C and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug....	13 3 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) Oct.-Dec.—	12 9 "
German Closing Tone Market—	Quiet.
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug.	12 3 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. Calcutta Oct-Dec...	11 9 "
Do. Closing Tone of Market.	Quiet.
Mauritius Crystals ...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market..	.....
E, A. R. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug.	13 6
E. A. R. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June...	.....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.,	Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ...	.....

LONDON, July 8.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C I.F. Calcutta ...July ..	Value. 11 1 1-2 "
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta July-Dec.	11 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta Jan-Mch	11 3 "
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July ..	11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, July-Dec....	11 1 1-2
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch...	11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July ...	11 10 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta July-Dec....	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Mch....	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July ..	12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi July-Dec...	12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan-Mch ..	12 3
Closing Tone of Market } Special Feature ... }	Quiet with little doing.

LONDON, July 8.

METALS.

Copper, Standard G M B ...	£ 63	s. d. 2 6
" Best English Selected.	69	5 0
" Braziers	78	5 0
" Tone of Market ...	Steady.	
Hard Spelter	19	0 0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool ...	195	0 0
Yellow Metal ...	6 3-1d.	
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 G., G. G. B Liverpool F O B L'pool	10	12 6
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland ...	2	15 9
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro.	2	17 6
Pig Iron Garstaherrie ...	3	16 9
Lead Pig English	20	5 0
Tone of Steel Market ...	Steady.	
Silver, Spot	26 3-16	
" 2 months hence ...	27 1 16	
Tone of Market—Quiet with little doing	China selling.	

LONDON, July 8.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ...	26 13-16
Silver 2 Months ...	27 1-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet.	
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ...	China selling.
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ...	£ 83 1-2
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div...	£ 72 9-16
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c....	£ } 87
Sterling loan	£ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ...	£ 75
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ...	£ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ...	77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market	.....
Closing Tone of Finance Market	.....
Bank of England Rate of Discount	4 1-2 p. c.
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight	1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ...	25·25
Berlin cheques on London Mks	20·46
New york (Demand Bills) dls	4 86 1-2
Interest day to day loans	2 7-8
Do. 7 days Market loans	3
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ...	4 3-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ...	4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4 5-8
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5 1-4

LIVERPOOL July 9.

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales ...	10,000
Tone of Market ...	Steady.
Cotton Daily Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures,	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·42	6·43
Aug.-Sept...	6·34	6·35
Sept.-Oct...	6·21	6·22
Oct.-Nov....	6·15	6·16
Nov.-Dec....	6·11	6·12
Dec-Jan....	6·10	6·11
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·10	6·11
Feb.-Mar....	6·11	6·12
Mar.-Apl ...	6·13	6·14

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

NAMES.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last half-yearly Dividend.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.				
Allahabad Bank Ld.	100	100	18 p c	365
Alliance Bank of Simla Ld ...	100	100	14 "	283
Bank of Bombay...	500	500	13 "	1705
Bank of India ...	100	50	6 "	69 CD
Bank of Bengal ...	500	500	14 "	1754
Bank of Madras ...	500	500	12 "	1460
Bank of Rangoon...	100	100	7 "	100
Bank of Baroda ...	100	50	7 "	70
Credit Bank of India Ld ...	50	10	5 "	13
Punjab National Bank ...	100	100	9	175
People's Bank of India ...	100	100	10	27
Specie Bank ...	100	50	7	65½
The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld.	100		6½	14
Central Bank of India ...	50	25		30½
EXCHANGE BANK.				
Chartered Bank ...	£20	£20	15 p c	£60
Eastern Bank ...	£10	£ 4	4 "	86
Mercantile Bank(a)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Do. (b)	25	12-10	8 "	£21½
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	dl25	dl.125	£ 4	£87½
National Bank of India ...	25	12½	12½ "	615

SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Advanced ...	500	500	25	895
Alliance ...	1000	1000	...	75
Bezar Mfg ...	200	200	...	70
Bombay Cotton Mfg ...	500	500	40	2324
Bombay Dyeing and M Co ...	250	250	15	740
Bombay United ...	250	250	25	525
Century ...	100	100	3	283
Central India ...	500	500	70	2152½
China ...	1000	1000	...	785
Chho Silk ...	500	500	20	425
Colaba Land and Mill ...	700	700	30	1477½
Coronation Mill ...	500	500	...	400
Connaught ...	300	300	...	175
Coorla ...	1000	1000	40	703
Crescent ...	100	100	20	125
Currimbhoy ...	250	250	12½	285
Crown ...	500	500	20	600
David ...	450	250	10	538¾
Emperor Edward..	500	500	10	600
Empress ...	500	500	...	145
Edward Sassoon Mill ...	200	200	6	195
Fazulbhoy ...	250	50	15	561½
Framji Petit ...	1000	1000	25	1625
Finlay Mills ...	250	250	10	370
Gold Mohur ...	500	500	yr. 20	475
Hindustan ...	1000	1000	25	660
Hyward and Bullough ...	500	500	15	400
Hirabai ...	1000	1000	40	1200
Imperial Cotton ...	500	500	...	115
Indian Mfg ...	1000	1000	...	440
Indo-China Mfg ...	1000	1000	60	1000
James Greaves ...	500	500	...	200
Jamshed Mfg ...	250	250	5	140
Jivraj Baloo ...	1000	1000	...	420
Jubilee Mills ...	1000	1000	...	250
Khandesh ...	1000	619	25	850
Khatow Makonjee...	1000	1000	45	1390
Kohinoor ...	500	500	15	795
Leopold ...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Cotton ...	1000	1000	yr. 100	1350
Madras United ...	1000	1000	50	2100
Madhavji Dharamsay ...	500	500	65	1455
Manekji Petit ...	1000	1000	80	3160
Morarji Goculdas ...	1000	1000	60	3200
Mysore Spinning...	250	250	...	50
Mysore Spinning...	30	30	...	...
Moon ...	1000	1000	...	100
New Great Eastern	200	200	6	245
New City of Bombay ...	500	500	35	1080
Phoenix ...	100	100	6	170
Presidency ...	200	1000	...	200
Sassoon Cotton ...	1000	1000	50	727½
Sassoon Silk ...	500	500	yr. 35	350
Sholapur ...	100	1000	125	4800
S Mahratha ...	250	250	15	50
Standard Mills ...	500	500	25	1437½
Sun ...	250	250	Nil	127½
Swan...	250	250	10	303¾
Swadesh ...	500	500	25	1732½
Textile	500	500	20	1435
Vishnu Cotton ...	500	500	Nil	460
do P	500	500	Nil	665
Western India ...	1000	1000	25	621

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar	750	750	250	4300
Albert (Karachi) ..	1100	1100	45	825
Bombay Cotton ..	125	125	15	35
Breul's Cawnpore...	200	200	6 p c	128
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Fort	475	475	22 1-2	1230
Godavery Valley ...	100	100	6	...
Harvey and Subhapatty	500	500	40	705
Hindustan P and M	250	250	15	...
Hingolee	100	100	6 p c	80
Indian Cotton	125	125	10	140
Jamna Gin and Pressing Co	1000	1000	7	700
Khangaum	400	400	9 p c	300
Mahomedpura Cotton	125	125	7 1-2	...
Mahva..... ..	200	200	nil	150
Mercantile	125	125	nil	21
Manmar Mfg	250	250	15	240
New East India ...	1000	600	75	830
New Mofussil Co...	400	400	60 84	865
New Berar	500	500	40	552½
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	755
Oomri	100	112	nil	...
Purbhany	100	100	10	...
Sind	400	400	30	650
Surat City	200	200	20	215
Volkart U P Co, Ld	600	600	50	690
Wadhwan G. and P	150	150	12	N

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad-Prantej Ry	500	500	8 p c	670
Amritsar-Patty ...	100	100	6 "	137
Sindh Light Rys Ld (Mirpur Khas... Jhudo Feeder) ...	100	100	6 "	16p
Do. M'pur Khas— Khadro Feeder...	100	100	...	
Tapti-Valley Ry Co.	500	500	4½ "	600
Ahmedabad Dholka Railway	100	100	5½ "	133
Central Provinces..	25		4	97
Gujrat Railway ...	100		4 "	121

A Celebrated Violiniste

Nervous Fatigue, Headaches, Languor—

The *power to excel*, the *confidence* which ensures her brilliant successes, says the talented violinist, Miss Sybil Keymer, is entirely due to her abundance of vigorous *nerve force* created by Phosferine. How greatly the numerous distinctions and triumphant career of this accomplished musician are promoted by the *brain energy* and *

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

"RAILWAY TIMES" CASE.

APPLICATIONS BY BOTH THE ACCUSED.

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, Mr. C. H. Rogers and Mr. S. H. Moffat, editor and printer of the "Railway Times," who were charged by Seargeant J. Martin of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers with defamation and were convicted and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the former to pay a fine of Rs. 25 and the latter to Rs. 50, appeared and presented their petitions; the former appealing against the order and the second praying for a revision of the sentence passed on him.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, with Mr. Godinho, pleader appeared for Mr. Rogers, while Mr. Godinho alone represented Mr. Moffat.

The charge of defamation consisted in the publication of an article in one of the issues of the "Railway Times" entitled "De Profundis" in which the conduct of Sergeant Martin was criticised in connection with the failure to give a volunteer's funeral to one of the members of the corps.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

The petitioners stated that the judgment of the Magistrate was manifestly against the weight of evidence, and did not reach, with any degree of precision, the findings on the various issues involved in the case. The petitioners also stated that the Magistrate had obviously erred in holding that the words "diabolical" and "unholy" were intended to convey any imputation defamatory to the sergeant's character. Further they urge that the Magistrate was wrong in holding that mere vehemence of language amounted to defamation, when the person charged with it was otherwise protected by the existence of good faith. In conclusion they stated that the Magistrate's judgment was bad as it failed to comply with the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 367 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The Magistrate had insufficiently stated the points for determination and the judgment, according to the information of the petitioners, had not been signed by Mr. Aston at the time he pronounced his judgment. Further the Magistrate had taken a too narrow view of the law of defamation in its application to journalism, and had not given the appellants the benefit of that latitude of expression conceded to newspaper criticism when dealing with a subject of public importance.

For these and other reasons they prayed to the Court to send for the records of the case and set aside the convictions recorded and sentences passed on them.

Their Lordships admitted the petitions to the file.

A RELIGIOUS DISPUTE.

At the Bombay High Court, on the appellate side before Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah, an appeal preferred by Karim valad Sham Mahomed, Chand valad Babs, Abdul Rahiman valad Shekh Rahiman Sheikh Banu valad Sheikhlal, and Samsherali valad Abasli against Supdu Nana Shet and Punju Nana Shet came up for hearing.

It was stated that the present respondents, who were originally plaintiffs of the suit, were owners and managers of the Balaji Temple situate at Parola. They sought for a declaration that they had a right to take out processions passing by the Chand Momin and other mosques, with soft or harsh music playing and accompanied by an unlimited number of men, and they also asked for a perpetual injunction restraining the defendants (now appellants) directly and indirectly from obstructing the plaintiffs in the enjoyment of their right and for Rs. 700 as damages caused to them by defendants.

The original suit was heard by Mr. D. M. Mehta, the Subordinate Judge of Amalner, who dismissed the suit with costs.

An appeal was then preferred by the present respondents to Mr. F. J. Varley, the District Judge of Khandesh, who set aside the order of dismissal and ordered that the suit be restored under its original number with permission to amend plaint.

The appellants having been dissatisfied with the lower court's judgment made an appeal to this Court and their Lordships after hearing the arguments of both sides reversed the decree under appeal and restored the decree made by the District Judge throwing the costs throughout on the plaintiffs.

THE POLICE COURTS.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION SCANDAL.

ALLEGED IMPERSONATION OF A VOTER.

The hearing was resumed at Mazagon before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Third Presidency Magistrate, of the case in which Haji Ahmed Oomar and Mr. Noor Mamad Dada, J.P., are charged by the Municipal Commissioner, the first with forging the signature of a municipal voter named Haji Kassam Moti and giving false information to the municipal authorities, and the second with abetment of the above offences alleged to have been committed at the bye-election held on June 5 last, for the vacancy in the A Ward of the Bombay Municipality.

Mr. Campbell, bar-at-law, instructed by Mr. Crawford, solicitor, appeared for the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. Payne, solicitor, with Mr. Kanga, pleader, appeared for the first accused; and Mr. S. D. Davar, with Mr. Baptista and Mr. S. B. Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for the second accused.

Dr. Hormusji Edulji Sukhia, cross-examined by Mr. Davar, said that he was present at the polling-booth on the election day. So far as he could recollect he would say what took place there. He was not there securing votes for Mr. Byramji. Before the election day he had secured votes for Mr. Byramji. He was not interested in getting Mr. Byramji elected, but he desired it. He could not assign any reason for desiring to get Mr. Byramji elected. The other candidate was Mr. J. B. Petit. To his mind both the candidates were on an equal footing. He was not working against Mr. Petit, but he did work for Mr. Byramji. He did not think that working for one candidate meant that he was working against the other when there were only two in the field.

DR. SUKHIA'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Davar: You are not an admirer of Mr. Petit's family?

Dr. Sukhia: I cannot answer the general question whether I admire the Petits.

Q: As a man taking an interest in public life, you like Mr. Petit?

A: I don't think Mr. Petit takes much interest in public life.

Mr. Davar: Now, Dr. Sukhia, I will take you back to what you told us last year in the libel suit.

A: I shall be very pleased to hear that.

The Magistrate: Is it the libel suit which Dr. Sukhia brought against the *Jame-Jamshed*? By what name shall we call the suit?

Mr. Davar: Dr. Sukhia libel suit.

Witness: No; *Jame Jamshed* libe Suit.

The Magistrate said he would call it so.

Mr. Davar: Did you say that Mr. Petit was against you?

A: I did say that Mr. Petit was against me in that suit, and that Mr. Petit bore me ill will.

Mr. Davar: Mr. Petit was responsible for throwing you out of the Parsee Panchayat Trust?

A: I was not a candidate at the time of the election. Previous to that I aspired to that position.

Q: You retired from that position of aspiration?

A: I did not stand after that.

Q: Mr. Petit was responsible for your aspiration being blasted?

A: I do not remember Mr. Petit being responsible for blasting my aspiration.

Q: You stood no chance with the committee?

A: I did not stand for the committee.

The Court: What is this committee?

Witness: A committee of the so-called-hundred leaders.

Mr. Davar: You had no chance at the committee?

A: I did not stand for the election.

Q: And you say that Mr. Jehangir Petit did not contribute to that result?

A: No, as I did not stand for the election at all.

Mr. Davar then read portions from Dr. Sukhia's election manifesto and his statement before Mr. Justice Beaman in the libel suit, and asked whether his statement in the High Court that he had no chance with the committee was right.

A: The statement that I had no chance with the committee is wrong.

Mr. Davar then read another extract in which Dr. Sukhia had said that the Jehangir Petit caucus had contributed to the result.

A: That is quite right.

Q: Who formed the Caucus?

A: I do not recollect who were in the Caucus.

Q: Was Mr. Jehangir Petit one of them?

A: I do not recollect whether Mr. Jehangir Petit was one of them.

Q: Then, this Petit caucus had no effect on your aspirations?

A: To my mind Mr. Jehangir Petit's caucus did not affect my aspirations.

RELATIONS WITH THE PETIT FAMILY.

Q: You have not much admiration for the Petit family?

A: There are several branches of the Petit family.

Mr. Davar: The family of Mr. Jehangir Petit.

A: For certain reasons and owing to certain peculiar circumstances, I might not admire them.

The Magistrate: Dr. Sukhia has no admiration for high families.

Mr. Davar: Like the Labourites and Suffragettes in England!

Mr. Davar to witness: You admire them to suit your circumstances?

A: I do not admire them to suit my circumstances.

Q: Your chances in life would be jeopardised if you hated them?

A: No, my chances in no way depended on them.

The Magistrate to Mr. Davar: What is the relevancy of these questions?

Mr. Davar said he wanted to show the motive of Dr. Sukhia in the election.

The Magistrate allowed Mr. Davar to proceed with his questions.

Mr. Davar to witness;—You abused Mr. Bomanji Petit and his son in your election address?

A: I did not abuse them but I depicted them in their true colours.

Q: You stated that Mr Bomanji Petit was a man of no brains?

A: I did not say that.

Mr. Davar: You stated that in your examinotion in the High Court.

A: I might have answered the questions according to the circumstances.

Mr. Davar read portions of Dr Sukhia's statement in the High Court in the libel case in which he said that he did not consider Mr. Bomanji Petit a man of brains.

Witness admitted having made that statement.

Mr Davar: Circumstances have altered to change your opinion now?

A: Since then nothing has happened to change my opinion.

Q: In your election speeches at the Novelty Theatre you attacked Mr. Jehangir Petit.

A: I might have said something in answer to their attacks against me in their addresses at the Cowasji Petit Hall.

WITNESS RESENTS A QUESTION.

Mr. Davar: Now Dr. Sukhia we will go back to the election. What was your occupation at the time?

Dr. Sukhia to Court: I am surprised to hear this question from a counsel. I am neither an accused person nor a complainant, I am a witness. What bearing has this on the subject? I would like to know whether this has any bearing on the subject

The Court to Mr. Davar: What is your reason Mr. Davar?

Mr. Davar: I want to show that he was bent on mischief.

Mr. Campbell represented to the Court that counsel for the defence was going to unusual lengths in his cross-examination.

The Court allowed the question and Dr. Sukhia said that he had now retired from his profession and was devoting his attention to public affairs.

Mr. Davar to witness: Days prior to the election you went about canvassing votes for Mr. Byramji?

Ans: Yes, I went with Mr. Byramji.

Q.: How many votes did you secure for him?

A.: I might have secured for him about one hundred votes.

Q.: You went to accused No. 2 and asked him to get some votes?

A.: I went to ask him to help Mr. Byramji.

Witness then said that he went to accused No. 2 about three, four, or five days before the election. So far as he remembered, witness did not go to the shop of the second accused,

Witness was shown a memo form bearing the second accused's name and address, and said that the writing on that paper was his He did not leave the memo at his shop at all. The blank memo form was handed over to witness by accused No. 2 to write his message to Mr. Hormaj Sheriar. The paper was given him at the Crawford Market. He had seen Mr. Hormuz Sheriar before he wrote the message, but not on that day. He had known the second accused for the last four or five years. He learnt that he was a Justice of the Peace only recently. He did not know whether accused No. 2 was a respectable man. He had no reasons to doubt his respectability. Witness had no occasion to enquire whether the second accused was a respectable man.

Witness was shown a book containing the rules of the Memon Hospital and said that he saw from the book that accused No. 2 was one of the members of the executive committee of the Memon Hospital, of which witness was an honorary visiting Physician. Witness knew now that accused No. 2 was a member of the Haj Committee appointed by the Government. On the day witness met the second accused, he ask d the latter to help Mr. Byramji in securing votes. Accused No. 2 actually told witness that he would secure Hormaz Sheriar's voie, to which he replied that he had already secured that. Witness did not recollect anything important that transpired on that occasion. Witness remembered to have seen the second accused at the booth from 9-30 in the morning till 3-30 in the afternoon and might have met him abou two dozen times. They had a conversationt on that day about the election. He had no ill feeling towards the accused. When accused No. 1 with No. 2 and the other man came to the booth, he told accused No. 2 that No. 1 was not Kassam Haji Moti. He had a faint recollecti n of Kassam HajiMoti. He saw Kassam Haji Moti last in November or December, 1912, in connection with his own election.

IDENTIFICATION OF AN ACCUSED.

Kassam Haji was called and witness was asked to identify him.

Witness: I think he was the man. When I saw him he had not that coat on.

The man was asked to take off his coat and witness identified him as the man whom he saw in 1912.

Mr. Davar: What do you think his age is?

A: I take him to be forty or forty-five.

Mr. Davar: I ask you for his age as you are a doctor.

A: I cannot say the exact age without special examination.

Witness, continuing, said he had not seen the first accused before the polling day Accused No. 2 told witness that accused No. 1 was Cassum Moti.

Witness to Mr. Davar: Don't make grimaces like that.

The Magistrate: What is the matter?

Witness: He is making grimaces at me when putting questions and I told him not to do so.

The Magistrate: Don't make remarks lik that to counsel. I won't allow that. If you have anything to say you must tell me.

Witness, continuing said that he informed one of the agents of Mr. Byramji that his vote was not a true vote and should be challenged. Witness had a conversation with Mr. Cadell that evening and told him that several votes had been challenged and one vote in particular appeared to be a bad one. Witness did not suggest to Mr. Cadell that proceedings should be taken. Witness did not advise Mr. Byramji to take proceedings in the Court of Small Causes. Mr. Byramji asked witness how the law stood in respect to Municipal elections and witness showed him the sections in regard to it. Mr. Byramji had not asked witness to give evidence up to that time.

Mr. Campbell, in re-examining the witness showed him the book containing the regulations of the Memon Hospital and said there were seventeen members on the committee. Witness knew eight of them, but could not have remembered their names if he had not seen the book. He addressed accused No. 2 at the booth when he saw the three men coming because he only knew accused No. 2.

Questioned again by Mr Davar, witness said that Mr. Byramji gave evidence on his behalf in the libel suit. Witness did not remember whether Mr. Byramji gave him a good character or not.

Mr. Davar then read the evidence given by Mr. Byramji Jeejibhoy in the libel suit.

Mr. Campbell: You succeeded in that libel suit, did not you, Dr. Sukhia?

A.: I succeeded most gloriously.

Mr. Campbell: An appeal was made to the Privy Council by the other party?

Dr. Sukhya: And I heard that the appeal was thrown out on a cursory examination of the papers.

KASSAM HAJI'S STATEMENT.

Kassam Haji Moti was next called and cross-examined by Mr. Payne. Witness said that his business frequently took him out of Bombay. Witness did business on credit as well as in cash. Witness very frequently went to Haji Ali Ahmed's shop, sometimes on business and sometimes not. The firm of Haji Ali Ahmed often assisted witness in collecting outstandings when he was out of Bombay. Haji Ali Ahmed generally received money due to witness and granted receipts in his name. He had no objection if anybody in Haji Ali Ahmed's shop signed his name. In his absence Haji Ali Ahmed signed his name but he did not know whether anybody else in the shop did so. Before he went to Mahableshwar in May he had promised his vote to Mr. Petit. He did not informed any body in the shop of Haji Ali Ahmed that he had promised his vote to Mr. Petit, but he told Mr. Dada of it. Witness said that if Haji Ali Ahmed signed his name on the voting paper he would have had no objection.

Examined by Mr. Davar, witness stated that all he said to the second accused was that he would give his vote to Mr. Petit.

Mr. Davar pointed out Dr. Sukhia and asked witness whether he had seen him.

Witness said that he had never seen Dr. Sukhia before that day in court. He did not remember Dr. Sukia having gone to him at any time. He had nothing to do with Dr. Sukya and the was the first time witness saw the doctor.

At this stage the Court rose for the day the further hearing being adjourned to the 23rd iest.

BOGUS WELL-CONNECTED AGENT.

A case of considerable interest to merchants and large dealers who require agents in various parts of the world is going on in the Court of Mr. Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate.

Inspector Morris prosecuted the accused, one Manilal Ambalal Yajnik, on a charge of cheating and criminal breach of trust as an agent.

The accused, it is alleged, styled himself as Bombay agent of the Labour Bureau of Ajmere. He represented to one Sheikh Lal Mahomed, an ivory merchant, that he was agent to several big firms of Africa, America, Europe, Japan, China and other places. He, it is further alleged, induced Lal Mahomed to appoint him his agent on a monthly salary of Rs. 100. He had also stated that he was related to the Devan of Cutch, Sir Chinubhai Madhavlal and the late Hon. Mr. Javerilal Yajnik. He reported to the merchant that he had secured orders for him to the extent of twenty thousand rupees, and succeeded in inducing him to send him goods worth about Rs. 300 The goods were kept at the Swadeshi Stores for sale but subsequently the accused mortgaged the property to Parmanand and Co. for Rs. 200.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SUSPECTED TAMIL COOLIES.

Half a dozen Tamil coolies were seen by the police loitering about the banks and other buildings in the Fort. A watch was kept and they were found entering bank premises, where they remained for some time and came out. On Monday afternoon they were seen coming out from the General Post Office. Khan Bahadhur Taki, Inspector, C.I.D., got them searched and a parcel was found with one of them.

Chinaswamy, from whom the parcel was recovered, and his five companions were placed before Mr. Oliveira. Third Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of theft of a parcel containing one hundred Farakabad coins, the property of one Kawadlal Gulraj. The coins are valued at Rs. 72.

The case was adjourned for further inquiry.

MUNICIPAL EMPLOYES IN ENGLAND.

NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR SALARIES.

The Municipal Commissioner leaving pointed out in October last, the hardship to Municipal employes in England, in receiving their pay so late in the month, and suggested that payment should be made through Messrs. Coutts & Co., a deposit of Rs. 10,000 being placed with them. The Standing Committee by a resolution authorized him to make the necessary arrangements through one of the authorized local Banks. In consequence of this the Chief Accountant made enquiries through the Municipal Brokers and stated that the following procedure would have to be observed:—

"Whenever an Officer of thisMunicipality proceeds on leave to England he will be paid here by us up to the date of his sailing and will be provided with a "last pay certificate" that he has drawn his pay up to a particular date and also a letter giving particulars of leave allowances payable to him in England, during the period of his leave. A similar letter together with two specimens of his signature will be sent to the Bank selected for this purpose who will transmit the same to their Home Office to enable it to disburse payment to our Officers at the rates shown therein." Payment will have to be made by the Home Office of the Bank to our officer as follows:—"On his personal application in which case he should be identified to the Pank by a person known to it.

To his banker or other agent duly authorized under a power-of-attorney in which case a life certificate signed by a Magistrate, Justice of the Peace or any other recognised Government Officer or some other well-known person will be absolutely necessary, the life certificate not being required in cases where the Banker or the Agent of our officer has guaranteed the Corporation against loss through overpayment &c., arising in consequence of his death before the completion of the period for which the allowances have been paid.' After the close of each month the Home Office of the Bank will forward to this Office through their branch, in Bombay, the receipts and life certificates, if any, together with the account of the total disbursements maee by it on behalf of the Municipality during the month for the purpose of scrutiny by this Office. After all the formalities of audit, etc, are gone through, the amount disbursed will be recouped to the Bank's branch in Bombay which will duly advise the fact of recoupment to its Home Office. Thus the deposit originally paid by us will always remain as a standing deposit of Rs. 10,000."

"2. The Home Office of the Bank will issue to our officer at the time of his departure from England, a last pay certificate similar to the one issued to him by this Office at the time of his sailling from India.

The Municipal Brokers replied as follows:—

"This is a matter which we do not think the leading Banks will undertake to handle, but we have pleasure in stating that the Eastern Bank agrees to do the business on the following terms and consider them as a fair allowance to the Bank for its services:—(I) Rupees 10,000 to be deposited with the Bank fixed for 12 months at 1 per cent. (II). Exchange to be paid at not better than 1-32 below the last periodic sale on Wednesdays of Council Bills by the Secretary of State. In the case of there being in any way no public sale of Councils in London, the rate to be 1,32 below the current T. T. rate in Bombay of the Eastern Bank Limited. (III) Definite instructions are to be given in relation to each officer's pay the Bank to be in no way responsible for refusing payment in cases of instructions not reaching London or identification not being fully proved.

In forwarding the above correspondence, the Municipal Commissioner stated:

"These terms, however, are not altogether favourable. They require a fixed deposit of Rs 10,000 bearing interest at 1 per cent. The ordinary current rate with the Eastern Bank is 2 1-2 per cent, so that we would be reducing their rate by 1½ per cent. Moreover, the Eastern Bank demand a rebate of 1-32 on the prevailing rate of exchange which will be a clear profit to the Bank. This would almost certainly entail a loss of the same amount to the Municipality, since it is not likely that the Municipality would obtain a better rate on the average than that of 1s. 4d. per rupee which is the rate at which they have to pay their employes. The truth is, however, that we are asking the Banks to do work which is not in their ordinary line and which they do not wish to do. This sort of work is on the other hand the ordinary business of Agents. I have, therefore, been in communication with Messrs. King King and Co, with whom a most of the Municipal employes who would draw pay in England, I understand already bank. The agent of that Firm informs me that he is willing to undertake payment in England to our employes free of commission and without demanding a deposit and he agrees to follow the procedure suggested by the Chief Accountant. As, however, the work will actually devolve on their Home Office, these arrangements are subject to their consent which the Bombay Agent considers sure to be given. I do not think that any risk is involved in this arrangement, as no money would have to be deposited with Messrs. King King & Co. We would pay to them the amount due on the first day of each month, and they should make payment in England within the next two or three days. They would even be willing to make the payments in England before receiving the equivalent sums from us. I have the honour, therefore, to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to my authorizing Messrs. King King & Co. to address their Home Firm on the subject".

The Committee granted the request of the Commissioner.

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SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA vs. ALL BLACKS.

The game between these two teams was not expected to prove an attractive one, and there was little of interest during play. The Commercials were bombarding the opposing goal throughout, and the defenders gave corner away with the utmost carelessness. In fact, the succession of corners was monotonous. The game ended in a victory, by four goals to nil, for the Commercial Gymkhana.

THE GAME.

The Commercials got going straight away, and Perkin, taking the ball up, centred. A low shot was put in and Aliburn kicked away, but the ball was returned and shot wide. The All Blacks coming away, Powell had an excellent opportunity of scoring, but in his zeal raised the ball high over the bar. Coming on again, the All Blacks put in a shot that was cleared. The Commercials were given a corner which came to nothing. They maintained pressure and Sampson of the All Blacks was applauded for some good defensive play. The All Blacks getting away again, Sullivan put in a poor centre. The Commercials secured a corner and a scramble took place in goal, but the ball was eventually cleared. One or two more shots were put in and the All Blacks were kept very much on the defensive. Fifteen minutes from the start, Osborne, the Commercial's centre-half, sending in a shot, the All Blacks' goalkeeper kicked widely and missing the ball gave the Commercials their first goal (1—0). The Commercial Gymkhana continued to attack and were given a corner. Eventually, Grostate of the All Blacks got well away and took the ball up the field in style, only to pass straight to an opposing back. The Commercial Gymkhana secured a couple of corners. Perkin put in an excellent shot that was well saved by Aliburn. A long kick by Osborne saw Aliburn 'carry' the ball and a free kick was awarded. A corner resulted. Harwood taking the ball as it came put in a hot shot which the goalkeeper half saved, but the ball slipped over the line (2—0). The Commercials secured two corners which were shortly followed by a third. The first half ended without any enhancement in the score.

The second half opened with a succession of corners to the Commercial Gymkhana. From one of these, Murray headed for goal and narrowly missed scoring. Murphy was soon after given "off side." A long shot by Murray passed over the bar. Osborne took a shot from a distance, and Harwood did the same. The Commercials put in shot after shot and Aliburn saved one or two well. The backs kicked into touch or conceded corners. Eventually the ball was netted by Murphy but the whistle had already gone for a free kick to the All Blacks. Corners then succeeded one another with monotonous regularity. Play had been in progress twenty minutes before the Commercial Gymkhana were awarded a penalty kick and Murray had no difficulty in placing the ball in the net (3—0). Not many minutes later, a long shot by Murphy found the net (4—0). The Commercials resumed their attack and Osborne put in a long shot that was turned over the bar. Murphy put in a good shot.

The game ended:—

Commercial Gymkhana .. 4 goals.
All Blacks ..... nil.

The following was the team:—

Commercial Gymkhana. — Darvill (goal); Harwood and Chapman (backs); Bellanny, Osborne, Clark (halves); Parsons, Shaw, Murray, Murphy, Busley (forwards).

Ali Blacks.—Aliburn (goal); Sampson and Bolt (backs); Le Tange, Lynch, Fennell (halves); Grostate, Powell, J. Gidney, G. Gidney, Sullivan (forwards).

Referee:—Sergt. Skiller.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SEQUEL TO MUNICIPAL BY-ELECTION.

A suit of interest to Municipal voters and candidates for a seat in the Bombay Corporation was fixed for hearing yesterday before Mr. A. K. Donald, acting Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court.

It was a suit in which Mr. Rustomji Beheramji Jeejibhoy, the defeated candidate at the last Municipal by-election in the Fort Ward, filed a petition that the election of the successful candidate, Mr. Jehangir Bhomanji Petit, be set aside.

Mr. Cursetji Cawasji Suntoke, pleader, appeared for the petitioner, while the first respondent was represented by Mr. Cawasji Sethna, pleader, and the Municipal Commissioner was represented by Mr. Crawford, solicitor.

Mr. Crawford asked for a postponement as there was a case pending in the Police Court in connection with the same election.

Mr. Sethna objected to this saying that the prosecution in the Police Court had nothing to do with the present suit.

After hearing some arguments of counsel his Honour postponed the case for next Monday.

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THE
Bombay Gazette
Thursday, 10th July, 1913.

VACCINATION IN INDIA.

CONVENIENTLY, at a time when the merits of vaccination and re-vaccination are again under discussion, comes an official report, which shows that in the last official year in India 9,634,249 vaccination operations were performed, an increase of 603,055 on the year—ample proof of a growing belief in its efficacy and more general resort to the vaccinator. An increase in every province is reported with the exception of Coorg where, owing to unexplained reasons, there was a small decrease. Results were better both in primary cases and re-vaccinations and in the latter, Bengal, which shows a falling off in numbers, explains that the lessor prevalence of small-pox is the reason. With the increase of vaccination work it is gratifying to know that the quality of it also improved. The percentage of success in primary cases was 96·34 compared with 96·24 and in re-vaccination 72·82 as compared with 70·41 the previous year. The ratio of successful operations per thousand of the population, which had been 35·55 in 1909-10 and 35·06 in 1910-11, increased to 37·22 in 1911-12. On a hypothetical birth-rate of 40 per thousand of the population the percentage of infants afforded protection by successful vaccination was 48·01 which is higher than the highest rate previously recorded, namely 46·44 in 1910-11. The rates are, however, marked as usual by great variations and ranged between 69·18 per cent. in the Central Provinces and Berar, and 65·79 per cent. in the Punjab—the highest, and 19·02 per cent. in Burma, and 8·54 per cent. in Coorg—the lowest. The average cost of each successful case fell from three annas to two annas and ten pies, ranging between eight annas and nine pies in Bombay, and one anna and seven pies in Bengal, a wide difference for which no explanation is offered, but it may be remarked that the Bombay figure fell from nine annas and three pies in the year.

Bombay figures show that the total number of vaccinations performed throughout the presidency during the year was 692,413 primary, and 68,707 re-vaccinations, as compared with 661,911 and 59,408 respectively in the previous year. There was an increase in primary vaccination in all the registration districts, except the Central where there was a decrease of 2,296, attributed to the deficit of available children owing to the abnormal number vaccinated at the time of the severe epidemic of small-pox at Poona in 1910. A slight decrease in re-vaccination is recorded in the Western and Central registration districts, but the general increase in spite of the severe plague epidemic of 1911-12 and the decrease of population in some districts is regarded with satisfaction. The percentage of success in primary cases and re-vaccinations is shown to have been 99 and 51·18 against 98·76 and 61·34 respectively. The scheme for the control of vaccinators by local bodies was further extended for a year, though it is stated, that the experiment is said not to have been an unqualified success. On an estimated birth-rate of forty per thousand, 55·36 per cent. of the children available in the presidency were protected as compared with 56·56 in the preceding year. In towns, it appears, the number of children vaccinated exceeded the number estimated as available; the paradox being accounted for by the fact that children were brought into the towns from outside and in proof of the wisdom of parents resorting to this expedient, we find it stated that the work of the department is far more efficiently carried on in towns where the Vaccination Act is in force. During the year in Bombay 673,812 doses of vaccine lymph were distributed as against 635,282 in the previous year, and the results of the vaccine issued to vaccinators in the presidency showed case of insertion success rates of 99·21 and 95·70 respectively. Coorg, which sends in the least satisfactory returns as regards totals, made good averages of success, the proportion being 94·83 and 81·92 in primary cases and re-vaccinations respectively against 93·79 and 72·69.

The necessity for re-vaccination in the Central Provinces has been greatly overlooked and the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, in his report, remarks that the subject requires attention "as the disastrous results of its neglect was shown in the epidemic of smallpox in Nagpur." And he points out that the immunity conferred by infant vaccination gradually ceases and, that at the age of fifteen or so, it has ceased to exist and the chances of being then attacked by small-pox become practically equal to those of the unvaccinated. The reports from these provinces are depressing reading. A systematic inspection of schoolboys in all dispensary towns was begun in 1911, but so far the method has not been thoroughly applied. It was found, however, in one important town that twelve per cent of the boys were entirely unprotected and in another twenty per cent were badly pock-marked. It is thought that the rules in the existing Education Manual on the subject would meet the circumstances, notwithstanding that active opposition on the part of the schoolmasters of Raipur and Mandla was such as to form the subject of enquiries. A scheme is under preparation for forming a central vaccine depot, of the expediency of which little doubt is felt, but, until the scheme is an established fact, it is considered best that each district shall preserve its lymph at head-quarters. From other provinces come very encouraging reports both in favour of the primary operation and of re-vaccination. The Khyber Agency of the North-West Frontier province furnishes an example. In Swat, an inoculator, a Mullah, consented to learn how to vaccinate and took to it enthusiastically and with success. Similar incidents are recorded elsewhere. The attitude of the tribesmen towards vaccination is described as not one of hostility but of apathy, laziness, and of disinclination to be annoyed. The principle involved, and, protection conferred, is well understood and it is always noted that, if smallpox is looming on the horizon, the vaccination returns go up considerably. It is not considered advisable to enforce the Vaccination Act in the Frontier province as the steady increase in the work is rightly regarded as proof that the people are beginning to appreciate the benefits of the proceeding, parents taking in their children to the centres from considerable distances. In face of the remarkable results recorded in the Sanitary Commissioner's report, it is impossible to understand men of intelligence advocating any relaxation of effort to protect the population of important cities.

PERMANENT FUND FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

WE may briefly draw attention to the announcement in another column of the scheme, which has been prepared by the newly-chosen managing committee of the Permanent Famine Relief Fund for the Bombay Presidency. The genesis of this fund should be fresh in people's minds. It was found during the last famine in Gujarat and Kathiawar, that the efforts both of Government agencies and private individuals overlapped, and a conference was called by Government of the administrative, forest and railway officers concerned to frame a scheme, which would result in greater efficiency and economy in future. If this happened as the result of Government efforts, it can easily be imagined that the same effect in relation to private enterprise was equally observable. The Permanent Famine Relief Fund has, therefore, been formed for two purposes. First, it is expected to centralise all private effort during a time of famine, and to place its means, whether of money, food, fodder, or clothing, at the disposal of the Government officer in charge of famine operations to be distributed, where he may consider it to be most needed. Secondly it is considered a mistake to rely, as far as private effort is concerned, on spasmodic generosity, which is called forth by the immediate prospect of scarcity. An organised collection of funds during years of plenty is to be undertaken, and should provide an effective fund for use immediately the need arises. People should never have to wait in want and suffering, while funds are being collected for their relief, and it is not intended that they shall do so in future. The circumstances, under which subscriptions are invited, are described fully in the scheme, and we need hardly point out that this is a fund, which can demand interest from practically everyone, should the promise of the present monsoon be entirely fulfilled, the coming harvest will be one which should ensure the fund an abundantly firm foundation.

MANGOES.

MR. A. C. HARTLESS, Superintendent of the Government Botanical Gardens at Saharanpur, has set himself to the systematic study of the mango, his opportunities being, he considers, exceptional. With this object in view he has communicated with Economic Botanists and others known to be interested in the subject, and has met with cordial promises of assistance and encouragement. The first step, he says, in a document just issued, was to endeavour to ascertain what has been done or already known on the subject. Many of the persons above referred to placed the results of their own investigations at Mr. Hartless' disposal, and the Agricultural Adviser to the Government of India lent him the records collected by the Economic Reporter to the Government of India. The chief value of all these records seems to have been their showing how comparatively little has been done, and the magnitude of the task awaiting anyone attempting to carry on an investigation. Mr. Hartless' object in mentioning this now is to bring to public notice, that he would welcome anyone interested in mangoes to send him any observations, no matter how apparently trivial; and to be in touch with such interested persons. His effort so far has met with a very sympathetic response and cordial appreciation, especially outside of India. Several institutions, especially in the United States of America and the West Indies, have expressed their intention to work on similar lines. What therefore, adds Mr. Hartless, at the beginning was thought to be of local interest only, has unexpectedly developed into almost world-wide significance. With average luck then, we presume, at an early date we shall have a cheaper mango, with more fruit and a smaller stone.

LIVING ON 3½ A DAY.

THE account of his experiments in domestic economy which Mr. T. J. Cross recently related to members of the Charity Organisation Society makes interesting reading. Mr. Cross demonstrated that he could live on 3½d. day—a sum which would certainly absolve him from any accusation of being over-extravagant. For the week the experiment lasted his three meals a day were made up of oatmeal for breakfast; beans, dates, toast, margarine, dripping and potatoes for lunch; and rice and bread in various forms for supper. The "rice and bread in various forms" sounds promising! Indeed the whole menu is reminiscent of the hermitage. His food for the week cost 1s. 8d. It consisted of three loaves of bread, 1lb. oatmeal, a pint of milk, 1lb. haricot beans, 1lb. dates, 1lb. rice, 2 ozs. dripping, 5ozs. margarine, ½ lb. potatoes, ½ lb. sugar, tea, pepper, salt, etc. It is safe to presume that the "etc." did not include game or Parisian sweets. But we are more interested in the experimenter's ecstacies over the "very pleasant and satisfying fare," as he described it, than with the details. He never enjoyed a week more, he added. It was a constant revelation from the first day—it was so satisfactory and so satisfying. He intended to try it again for a long period, "so as to revive the memories of that pleasant time." But why leave off at the end of the week then? Why wait to revive such pleasant memories when apparently it is possible to find so much enjoyment and to save so much money by living on three pence a day?

WILD PIG AT KARJAT.

AN interesting tip for would-be sportsmen is found in the unpromising pages of a blue-book on the Land Revenue Administration of Bombay. It is brought to light by Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Commissioner of the Southern Division, who drags it from the obscurity of a local native officer's report. Wild pig apparently do wide-spread damage to the crops in his division; for their ravages are reported from the districts of Kolaba, Belgaum, and Kanara. Temporary gun licenses are, of course, granted to cultivators for the protection of their fields and in Belgaum, where the destruction of a certain number of pig is made a condition of the renewal of a license, nearly 400 were killed last year and over Rs. 300 was distributed in rewards. An increased number of rewards was claimed in Kanara, and in Kolaba parties of local shikaris accounted for 60 blue bull and 164 pig. In parts of Kolaba, however, affairs are still unsatisfactory. Round Karjat, a local official says, the temporary licenses have reduced the evil, but they have not done enough. What is wanted is "sustained effort from a party of trained shooting-men." The local parties, which have been organised in Karjat, have failed on account of their haphazard methods. We wonder if it is of any use to call the attention of Bombay shikaris to these pig-ridden fields. We are not all trained and some are a bit haphazard, even in the First City of India.

THE death is announced at Lahore, at the age of seventy six, of Khan Bahadur Shahzada Sultan Ibrahim, one or the descendants of Ahmed Shah Abdali. The deceased served with distinction in the political department on the frontier for thirty years.

The *Calcutta Gazette* published a resolution on the proposed partition of Midnapur district with a view to improved arrangements for the administration of the district. It is proposed to divide it into two districts, Midnapur and Hijli, with an area of 2,806 and 2,339 square miles respectively.

ADDRESSING the members of the Banking and Currency Reform League at Caxton Hall Mr. Arthur Kitson said that it was because competition between capital had been nearly suppressed that competition in labour had been so enormously increased. Up to the present time money and credit had not been carried in Britain to the limit that it had in the United States but it was only a question of time when the finances of this country would be controlled by one board of directors.

THE magistrates at Christchurch New Zealand, are committing large numbers of youths to military detention in forts for refusing to take oath and do their drill under the compulsory training scheme. The Minister of Defence was informed in mail week by the anti-militarists that unless the boys imprisoned on Ripa Island, in Lyttelton Harbour, were released within forty-eight hours, preparations had been made for 500 men to take possession of the barracks. The Minister regarded the threat as seriously meant, and promised to inquire into the position.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

EDUCATION OF FACTORY CHILDREN.

EVER since the report of the Factory Commission was issued, the Government of India have been preternaturally keen about the education of factory children. The provincial Governments have been urged to action; and now the Government of Bombay proposes to appoint a committee to report on the question. The terms of reference are wide and comprehensive, and it will be open to the committee to consider, if they choose, the advisability of introducing the principle of compulsion, in so far as these children are concerned. The Corporation have appointed Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. D.E. Wacha as their representatives, on the committee, and they could not have made a happier choice. Both have deeply interested themselves in the enlightenment of the masses, and Sir Ibrahim had once gone so far as to recommend a scheme of compulsory education for the city of Bombay. Our city has bestirred itself already in the cause of education of the factory children and the Schools Committee, which is charged with primary education in this city, made a report to the Corporation last year, announcing its intention to open a few special schools for them as an experimental measure. The public is not aware whether the experiment has succeeded. Knowing the general indifference and apathy of mill hands, knowing that they rather revel in illiteracy and are only anxious to make their boys and girls wage-earners, even before the limit of age prescribed by the Legislature, if they possibly can, I should not be surprised to hear that they have been looking askance at the schools opened for the benefit of their children, notwithstanding the inducement of free instruction and a supply of books and slates. Mill-owners have much the same tale to tell. Some of them had established schools for their juvenile operatives, but they had to be closed for want of sufficient attendance. It is, again, my impression that mill-owners, as a body, are not very enthusiastic about the education of their employes. Some of them have, doubtless, grave misgivings in their mind as to the effect of education on the conduct and character of the work-people, although they will not frankly express them in public. It is feared by them that education will only spoil the employes, making them less docile and tractable, and more insistent on the rights of labour. This is a narrow and selfish view which, as opposed entirely to the liberal sentiments and democratic spirit of the times, has no chance of a hearing.

MEASURES CONSIDERED.

Granting that there is practical unanimity as to the desirability of educating factory children, what are the measures that will best secure this end? If nothing short of compulsion will succeed, then there is no reason why it should be employed only in the case of a particular class of our juvenile population. It cannot be maintained that the urgency for the education of the children employed in mills is greater than that of all other children in India. If only the mill operatives were singled out for special treatment, it would be taken, on the one hand, as an invidious preference, while, on the other hand, the class, which is proposed to be benefited, will regard it as a hardship, and they will smart under it all the more keenly, because they will not understand why they alone should have been subjected to it. In the absence of compulsion almost the only influence, which is likely to tell, is the active, earnest, and whole-hearted, corporation of mill-owners. It is essential to the success of any scheme which may be formulated for the education of these children. They may open schools for their own half-timers, and the exercise of a little mild coercion, coupled with the inducement of books and prizes, is pretty sure to fill their schools. An earnest endeavour is what is wanted. The movement, in order to succeed, must proceed from the entire body, as otherwise, the measures adopted by a few mills, here and there, for the schooling of their children might scare them away to factories, where they are free to go where they pleased after their half day's work was over. A mill school will cost but a trifle to maintain. If mill-owners are not willing to have schools of their own, they may use all their influence to induce their employes to attend the special schools opened for their benefit by the municipality of Bombay. But I apprehend the general feeling in this matter is very lukewarm, to say the least.

THE INTER RACIAL PROBLEM.

The protest wired by the Bombay Presidency Association to the Viceroy against the South African Immigration Bill concludes with a suggestion that H. M. the King's assent to it may be postponed until an Imperial, Indian, and Colonial, conference is held, with the object of arriving at a common understanding. A few days ago, I made a similar proposal in this column that the racial problem may be considered once for all as a whole by a representative conference, and that rules and principles be framed by common consent for the guidance of the authorities, wherever the interests of Europeans and Asiatics clash with one another, throughout the British Empire. I then observed that this problem, grave as it was already, will steadily grow into one of terrible import, and that it demanded the closest and most anxious attention of British statesmen. In an article in the "Fortnightly Review" for June, a writer, confining his observations particularly to Japanese aggressiveness, seeks to arouse British statesmen to activity in these terms: "The hour has struck for Imperial ministers to deal with the new and menacing conditions which are developing in the Pacific, and prove to the defenders of the White Policy that they have one active support, within the limits of our imperial responsibilities, and that their only hope of salvation in the years ahead lies in the strength and good offices of one Empire united in allegiance to one King, and defended by the might of one ubiquitous fleet of commanding strength." The writer is keenly alive to "the vital world-issue of to-day," consequent upon the flowing tide of Asiatic immigration into the domains of the white races along the pacific and in other parts of the British empire. But he discusses the question with a distinct bias in favour of the white people, as we in India manifest a bias in favour of the Asiatics. We must see that the white populations will never allow themselves to be submerged by Asiatics. In some places in the Far West they are face to face with a real danger. If the particulars given in the *Fortnightly* article are correct, the Japanese emigrants in Queen Charlotte Islands off Vancouver are rapidly taking possession, not only of those islands, but of the fisheries on the coast of British Columbia. Forty thousand Japanese, and nearly as many Chinese, have settled in California, where whole districts have become orientalized. The Japanese are swarming over the Loyalty Islands, and are coveting the vast unoccupied territories in Australia. Admitting the justice of the white races guarding themselves against the innundation of Asiatics, the fact remains that our countrymen are grossly ill-treated and oppressed in South Africa, and the elementary rights of citizenship are denied to them. Their relief is demanded by reason, justice, and humanity.

A PECULIAR SECT.

I lately encountered a youngman who, to all appearance, was a Hindu. He was dressed in the orthodox garb of a Hindu, and had the customary red mark on the forehead. It was only by an accident I came to know that he was not a Hindu, but a Khoja, and, in answer to my inquiries, he gave me some very interesting particulars of his sect. He is a member of the Swami Narayen sect in Kathiwar, which is very limited in number. They are Mahomedans, in so far as their marriages are celebrated according to moslem rites, and they are buried, not burnt, after death. In almost every thing else they are Hindus and follow Hindu customs and usages and even religious observances. They are also strict vegetarians. Inter-marriage is permitted between ordinary Khoja and these Hindu Khojas. But the bride must adopt the customs and practices of the section to which her husband belongs. A Hindu-Khoja, if he goes away from home for service or business, has to undergo much trouble and inconvenience. He is, in a peculiar sense, isolated and alone. He is between two stools. Hindus will not consort with him, although he is almost nominally Khoja, and being a vegetarian, he cannot dine with an ordinary Khoja or any other Muslem. He is more a Hindu than a Mahomedan; but, owing to the strange intermixture of rites and, beliefs, he is neither here nor there, and away from his own people, he has to suffer privation.

DION.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

SCHEME OF NEW PERMANENT FUND.

In forwarding a copy of the scheme of the Bombay Presidency Permanent Famine Relief Fund, the Managing Committee state:—

After watching the results of the efforts to relieve distress from private sources during the last Famine in Gujarat and Kathiawar in 1911-12, it has been acknowledged that more might have been accomplished with equal resources by a more complete co-ordination of efforts.

The Permanent Famine Relief Fund has now been constituted as a means of co-ordinating the efforts of Government and the public at large; it is intended that the Committee should be in a position to take effective action directly the need for charitable relief arises, working in concert with officers of Government and District and Local Committees formed under the provisions of the Famine Relief Code. It is most desirable that in the matter of Famine Relief, the stream of private charity should, as far as possible, be directed into one channel whence it may be distributed with the greatest advantage to the greatest number, and it is hoped that the Permanent Famine Relief Fund may be the channel through which the bulk of private charity, in relief of distress due to Famine, will in future be distributed.

A Permanent Committee, with the aid of a permanent fund, will be prepared in advance for any emergency that occurs. They will have always ready and complete the machinery for providing the various forms of charitable relief. They will be able to take prompt action immediately the need arises. They will co-ordinate the efforts of the private individuals and bodies and concentrate them on well-organized schemes of relief devised in close co-operation with the officers of Government and the district and local committees. This is specially necessary in the case of operations undertaken for the preservation of agricultural cattle. Unless this work is taken in hand at a very early stage, and full information obtained as to the supplies available and the probable needs of each district, it is impossible to obtain and arrange for the timely transport of the enormous stocks of fodder required. Government have recognized this difficulty and have placed the control of their operations under one head whose advice will be available to the Committee.

THE SCHEME.

The scheme is as follows:—The Fund is divided in two heads (a) an Endowment Fund to be invested permanently; (b) an Expenditure Fund, part of which may be invested temporarily, but the whole to be available for expenditure on charitable relief.

All donations of Rs. 1,000 and upwards will be credited to the Endowment Fund unless the donor expressly desires that his contribution should be credited to the Expenditure Fund. To the Expenditure Fund will be credited—(1) interest from the Endowment Fund; (2) all donations of less than Rs. 1,000; (3) donations of Rs. 1,000, and over which the donors expressly desire to be paid in to the Expenditure Fund; and (4) annual contributions, which, Trustees of Charities, trade guilds or other Associations may agree to pay.

Contributors may earmark their contributions, as, for the relief of human distress, or for the relief of cattle, and so on, and such contributions will accordingly be reserved for the said purposes.

Privileges of subscribers—(a) Any person, association, guild or body of trustees contributing at least one lakh of rupees, within a period of five years towards the Endowment Fund. (b) Any association, guild or body of trustees agreeing to give a permanent annual subscription of at least Rs. 5,000 towards the Expenditure Fund, will be entitled to nominate a representative as a member of the Committee. Two seats on the Board will be reserved to be filled by election by—(1) Individuals contributing at least Rs. 10,000 to the Endowment Fund; (2) associations, guilds or bodies of trustees contributing at least Rs. 25,000 to the Endowment Fund; each individual, association, guild or body of trustees to have two votes, and the members so elected to hold office for a period of three years.

EUROPE AND THE WAR.

LITTLE DANGER OF ITS SPREAD.

BALKAN PEOPLES' INSANE HATRED.

PRISONERS INSULTED.

An inspired German Note indicates that there is little danger of the war spreading beyond the Balkan States. At the same time an English correspondent, who has been expelled from Servia describes the Balkan peoples as having been brutalised by the war, and as being now actuated by an insane hatred of those who were recently their allies.

Rumania takes a prominent place in to-day's war news. She has had a most successful mobilisation, the Crown Prince has been appointed Commander-in-Chief, and if a Budapesth report is true her soldiers are so eager to fight that they have already fired on a Hungarian transport carrying Bulgarian troups.

A Belgrade telegram credits the Servians with the re-capture from the Bulgarians of Ishtip, where cholera is said to have appeared among the Bulgar troops. Cholera has also appeared among the wounded arriving at Belgrade.

It will be remembered that the Montenegrins have been accused of assisting the Servians in their first successes, and now it is announced that the Bulgarian Minister at Cetinge has been recalled.

IMPORTANT GERMAN NOTE.

EXPULSION OF BRITISH CORRESPONDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 9.

An inspired German Note, while admitting that the localisation of the war may in certain circumstances be more difficult than in the case of the Turco-Balkan war, says there is not the slightest indication that any Power will be induced to depart from its oft-affirmed resolve not to be drawn into the conflict.

The best proof of the calmness of the situation is the departure of the Kaiser on a voyage to Norway accompanied by his Chief of Staff.

BRUTALISED PEOPLES.

Mr. McCullagh, correspondent of the *Daily News*, has been expelled from Servia for sending a telegram describing jeering crowds in Belgrade heaping indignities on the Bulgarian prisoners.

Mr. McCullagh, in a later despatch from an Austrian town, describes the Balkan peoples as being brutalised by the war and actuated by an insane hatred of one another.

RUMANIAN MOBILISATION.

SUCCESS EXCEEDS ALL EXPECTATIONS.

LONDON, July 9.

Correspondents at Bukharest state that the success of the Rumanian mobilisation has exceeded all expectations, 600,000 men instead of 400,000 having joined the colours, including thirty thousand Jews. The enthusiasm of the population is greater than that at the moment of the declaration of Rumanian independence.

The Rumanian Minister at Constantinople conferred with the Grand Vizier yesterday.

BUKHAREST, July 8.

The Crown Prince has been appointed Commander-in-Chief.

BUDAPEST, July 9.

Rumanian soldiers yesterday fired on a Hungarian steamer carrying Bulgarian troops on the Danube, killing one man.

REPORTED BULGARIAN ROUT.

BELGRADE, July 9.

It is stated here that the Bulgarians have been routed near Ishtip, which the Servians have re-captured. The battle was desperate and the casualties heavy.

LONDON, July 8.

The Bulgarian Minister at Cotinje has been recalled.

OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

BELGRADE, July 8.

Cholera has appeared among the wounded arriving at Belgrade.

It is reported to be raging among the Bulgarians at Ishtip.

AUSTRALIA AND EX-SOLDIERS.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT BY A PREMIER.

SYDNEY, July 6.

With regard to the alleged objections to the immigration of soldiers from India, the Premier, in a statement, declared that it was untrue that the State Government had passed regulations excluding retired soldiers of the Army in India. Army immigrants were always free to enter the country at their own expense.

FURIOUS FIGTING.

HEAVY SPANISH LOSSES.

MADRID, July 9.

Five thousand rebels furiously attacked Alcazar recently, but were repulsed, losing one hundred killed.

The Spanish casualties were 18 killed and 21 wounded.

BRITISHER KILLED.

WORK OF MONGOLIAN OUTLAWS.

OFFICIAL INTERVENTION TOO LATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, July 9.

According to reports from various sources, a British subject, named Grant, an employee of the Chinese Telegraphs, has been captured and killed by outlaws in Mongolia.

In response to Russian representations at Urga, the Government intervened to save his life, but their action was too late.

THE ZEMINDARS' CASE.

MORE QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, July 8.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Swift MacNeill put five questions in connection with the Sitapur case.

The replies were mostly repetitions of previous answers.

Mr. Montagu added that a report of the debate in the House of Commons on the subject had been posted to India. A despatch on the general question of the appeal rules went to India last mail.

"I discussed the matter with Sir John Hewett on June 25th," said Mr. Montagu. "That was the first occasion on which Sir John Hewett learned that the case was being discussed. Sir John is anxious to make a statement to Lord Crewe directly the full official record is received from India."

Mr. Swift MacNeill gave notice that he would call attention to the matter in the debate on the Indian Budget.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

TILL END OF YEAR ALLOWED FOR SIGNING.

THE HAGUE, July 9.

The Opium Conference has agreed to a final Protocol providing that if by December 31st, the various Powers have not signified their adherence to the Convention, those who have signed be invited by Holland to appoint delegates to meet at the Hague to consider the possibility of enforcing the Convention, in spite of the abstention of those not adhering to it.

The French Minister announced that the Government of French Indo-China will enforce the Convention immediately a better situation is reached regarding smuggling.

CHINA'S LATEST DEMAND.

GOVERNMENT HESITATE IN THEIR REPLY.

LONDON, July 8.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees, in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey said the Chinese Government recently proposed to Great Britain that the chests of opium, which have accumulated in the Chinese ports, should be shipped back to India or to non-Chinese ports in the Far East, China paying the freight.

Sir Edward said no final decision had been taken in this matter. "I am unable at present to make any announcement on the subject," he added.

PERSIAN AFFAIRS.

WITHDRAWAL OF 900 RUSSIAN TROOPS.

LONDON, July 8

Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. Morrell, said that Russia had withdrawn 900 troops from Persia during the last six weeks.

Sir Edward understood that the Regent was satisfied with his conversations in London and St. Petersburg, and that he would soon return to Persia. No progress had been made as regards the large loan.

A SUFFRAGETTE FIRE.

SIR WM. LEVER'S MANSION DESTROYED.

LONDON, July 8.

The Suffragettes have destroyed Sir William Lever's residence at Rivington, Lancashire. The damage is estimated at twenty thousand pounds sterling.

MR. LYTTELTON'S FUNERAL.

LONDON, July 8.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lyttelton was a most notable ceremony, among those present being representatives of the Royal Family, the nobility, Parliament, the Dominions and the world of sport.

A memorial service was held in St. Margaret's, Westminster.

PUNJAB CIVILIANS' SALARIES

LONDON, July 9.

In reply to Sir J. D. Rees, with reference to the grievances of the junior members of the Punjab Commission, Mr. Montagu said that a scale of minimum salaries, graduated according to length of service, had been sanctioned for three years, with retrospective effect from October 1st, 1912.

"It is a temporary measure of relief, pending the report of the Royal Commission," he added.

THE RAND STRIKE.

TROUBLE FROM NATIVE LABOUR.

LORD GLADSTONE'S RECALL DEMANDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JOHANNESBURG, July 8

The miners are everywhere resuming work. All is quiet along the Reef apart from the fact that the natives employed in three big mines have refused to descend till they have been granted an increase in pay, imagining that the whites struck for an increase and got it, and thinking they can do the same.

Troops are in readiness in case of trouble, which however it is hoped to avert.

JOHANNESBURG, July 9.

The executive of the Federation of Trades Unions has passed a resolution that mass meetings be held throughout the country, including Johannesburg, on the 11th inst., for the purpose of demanding the immediate recall of Lord Gladstone, on the ground of his having authorised the use of Imperial troops in attempting to suppress the right of free speech and public assembly, which resulted in the indiscriminate shooting down of defenceless men, women and children on the 4th and 5th inst.

A large number of arrests have been made in connection with the rioting on Friday and Saturday, including persons accused of delivering incendiary speeches.

Lord Gladstone is returing to Durban.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

SCANDINAVIANS WANTED FOR THE EAST.

LONDON, July 9.

Mr. Bramwell Booth, who is at present making a tour through Scandinavia, has decided to try and obtain a hundred missionaries from Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland for service in India, Japan, Korea and Africa

WELSH CHURCH BILL.

PASSES THIRD READING A SECOND TIME.

LONDON, July 8.

The House of Commons has passed the third reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill for the second time under the Parliament Act.

LONDON, July 9.

The third reading of the Welsh Disestablishment Bill was passed by 347 votes to 244.

CRICKET AT HOME.

RESULT OF THE VARSITY MATCH.

Cambridge University beat Oxford University at Lord's, by four wickets.

Northamptonshire beat Yorkshire at Leeds, by twenty runs.

Surrey beat Lancashire at Manchester, by 108 runs.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S BIRTHDAY.

LONDON, July 9.

Mr Chamberlain spent his birthday quietly at Highbury. He was the recipient of numberless congratulations and gatherings of his admirers were held throughout the Kingdom.

Lord Ridley presided at a banquet in London, attended by 114 Tariff Reformers.

THE DELHI REPORTS.

LONDON, July 8.

Mr. Montagu, replying to Mr. King in the House of Commons to-day, said that Lord Crewe understood that Mr. Lanchester had submitted to the Government of India no reports suitable for publication, but that Lord Crewe would consult the Viceroy.

WHITE SLAVE LAW.

MADGE AND DADABHAI BILLS NOT ACCEPTABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The *Pioneer* says it was almost a foregone conclusion that the Government of India could not accept Mr. Madge's Bill regarding the white slave traffic, and Mr. Dadabhai's Bill on a somewhat cognate subject. The opinions of the local administrations and public bodies showed that the measure was not framed on practical lines, and if remedial legislation was to be applied it must be on the basis of the existing law.

The Government of India have now to address the Secretary of State on the subject and it may be taken that the reform contemplated will be shaped by Government itself.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY DISPUTE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

It is understood that Dr. Rash Behari Ghose, C.I.E., will preside at the Town Hall meeting to be convened by the Sheriff on the 21st inst., to consider the educational policy of the Government of India. Both Mr. Sharp's letter on the University lecturers and Mr. Samman's letter on the high schools will be discussed, and resolutions will be adopted condemning the present educational policy of the Government of India, as set out in the letters of Messrs. Sharp and Samman.

INTERESTING CASE TO SHIPPERS.

STAMPS ON ADVICE NOTES.

B, I. COMPANY DISPUTE RANGOON ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 9.

A point of interest in shipping circles came up to-day before the Full Bench of the Chief Court on reference by the Financial Commissioner of Burma.

The reference is on a petition dated January 11, 1913, from the British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., in respect of an order passed by the Collector of Rangoon, by which an advice note was held to be a shipping order chargeable with one anna stamp duty under section 60 of schedule 1, Indian Stamp Act of 1899, and a penalty of Rs. 5 was imposed. The question referred to is whether an advice note is or is not a shipping order within the meaning of the Indian Stamp Act, article 60, schedule 1. It is understood that there is no such term as shipping order in England and such a document is not stamped in Calcutta Bombay and Karachi but only in Madras.

In the opinion of the Financial Commissioner an advice note is a direction or authority to the commander of a vessel to receive certain goods on board a steamer and not a direct order to receive goods and as such it contains the essential feature of a shipping order and is liable to stamp duty.

On behalf of Messrs. Bulloch Bros., agents for the B I. S. N. Co., Mr. McDonnell argued this point at length. He referred to the advice note which ran as follows :—To the Commanding Officer of S. S.....or other steamer.—Sir,—we have to advise you that the following measurement and weight of cargo maypossibly be sent alongside your steamer on..... by.....subject to the conditions embodied in the company's bill of lading to be signed for these goods." Below was given the description of goods with their destination. At the foot were given certain instructions regarding freight, etc.

Counsel submitted that, from the construction of the words of the document, it could not be accepted as a shipping order. It was a document of authority, but not a shipping order. He had been through the marine law books and there was absolutely no help to be got from them as to the meaning of "shipping order." There had not been such a case before an Indian court that he was aware of.

Mr. Higinbotham, appearing on behalf of the Collector of Customs, contended that, looking at the document itself, all the directions therein came under the term "shipping order," the document being a clear order to the captain of the vessel relating to the conveyance of goods. In regard to the stamp duty in India, counsel said there were no instructions; but he could say with confidence, from the written opinion of the Advocate-General of Bengal, that in Calcutta they took the same view as in Madras, that the document should be stamped. However, whatever the Indian opinion was, the Chief Court of Rangoon was capable of deciding that point for itself on the wording of the document. In consel's opinion, however, the document should be stamped.

Judgment was reserved.

LADY WILLINGDON.

VISITS OF INTEREST AT POONA,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 9.

This morning Her Excellency Lady Willingdon and Miss Nesbitt, accompanied by Captain Wilson, and Mr. Michael Kennedy, visited the old Peishwas' palace, called the Shanwar Wada, where Rao Bahadur Gudie, Deputy Superintendent of Police, conducted the party round. One portion of the Shanwar Wada has been rebuilt and accommodates the civil courts, while the other parts are practically in ruins.

Her Ladyship and Miss Nesbitt were taken round the walls and bastions, after which they paid a visit to the Central Police Station of the city, called the Faraskhana, where they were shown the C. I. D. museum containing a great variety of articles used in burglaries, house-breaking, note forgery, false coining, etc. From the Faraskhana the party went to the Tulsibagh temple where they were shown the idols, after which they were photographed and garlanded. The morning's outing concluded with a visit to the Vishram Bagh palace, one of the Peishwas' old palaces in which is now located the Government High School. After going round the institution the party returned to Ganeshkhind.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN BENGAL.

FAMINE IMMINENT IN MOULVI BAZAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

Reports of damage by floods are being received from all the districts of Bengal. From the reports it seems that the floods have caused great distress in parts of Assam, Birbhum and the colliery districts in Western Bengal.

At Moulvi Bazar, many villages and roads are under water and bridges have been washed away, crops have been destroyed, rice is selling at high prices and famine is imminent. In the Birbhum district more than one hundred villages were washed away, causing an immense loss of cattle and crops. A committee, with the district magistrate as president, has been formed to raise subscriptions about Rs. 2,000 been collected.

Gas is a valuable adjunct to the ventilation of your room: it also destroys the organic impurities we exhale, and it is this which gives gas its greatest hygienic advantage over any other form of lighting.

AN ARAB RISING.

HOLY WAR AGAINST THE SULTAN.

FORCE OF RAJPUTS ORDERED TO MUSCAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

With reference to the reports, which have been current at Muscat for some time past, that an extensive rising was imminent among the Arab Sheikhs of Oman and that the Chief, Abadhi Sheikh Abdullah, intended to proclaim a religious war against the Sultan, later information states that the revolt has commenced, and Nazwah and Rustaq with various other places in Oman have fallen before the rebels. The Sultan's troops have so far failed to suppress the rising, and attacks on Marah and Muscat are now threatened.

His Majesty's ships "Pelorus" and "Philomel" are at present in Muscat Harbour and a detachment of the 2nd Rajputs has been ordered from Bushire to Muscat for the protection of British interests in case of emergency.

THE FILIPPI EXPEDITION.

PROGRAMME FOR COMING WINTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

Dr. de Filippi, who is coming out to India to explore the Karakoran region, is due in Bombay about August 10. Dr. de Filippi will visit Simla before proceeding to Srinagar, in order to express his thanks to the Viceroy for the generous assistance given by the Government of India. Necessary supplies will be sent on in advance to Skarou, Kargil and Leh. When the spring comes round, the whole party will be concentrated at Leh.

The strength of this scientific expedition will be eleven, including Major H. Wood, of the Survey of India Department, and Joseph Petigax, the Alpine guide of M. Courmayeur, who has accompanied the Duke of Abruzzi in his various adventurous journeys.

Great results are expected from the scientific observations, which will be made in the Western Himalaya region and onwards to Kashgar.

EUROPEANS UNDER ARREST.

BREACH OF TRAVANCORE LAW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 9.

Mr. Swyny and Mrs. Stephens were this morning taken to Kottayam from Vaikam and placed in the police station there until noon when they were taken to the Divisional First Class Magistrate to be provisionally charged with an offence under section 301, Travancore Penal Code. More evidence remains to be collected and a final charge will be made shortly.

ZALUM REBELLION CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED ON APPEAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, July 9.

The Chief Court to-day gave judgment in the third appeal arising out of the Zalum Rebellion Case, in which the appellants were three in number, all of whom were acquitted, the court holding that their guilt had not been sufficiently brought home to them and they should therefore be given the benefit of the doubt. The appellants were in the first instance sentenced by the Sessions Judge of Bassrin to transportation for life for conspiring to wage war against the King.

RAJAH VERSUS ZEMINDAR.

SETTLEMENT OF MADRAS LITIGATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, July 9.

A settlement has been arrived at in the long pending litigation between the Rajah of Ramnad and Mr. R. M. Arunachelam Chetty, zemindar of Devakotah. With effect from June 30 the Rajah gives up all his claim to the Devakotah zemindary and confirms the permanent lease of the Taluq of Kannangudy to the zemindar. In consideration of this the Rajah of Ramnad receives two lakhs of rupees and the surrender to of the him of the lease of the Devastanam lands.

EDUCATION OF THE MASSES.

PROGRESS IN BOMBAY.

According to the twenty-fourth annual report of the Bombay Society for the Promotion of Education among the Masses duringthe year 1912, much useful and helpful work has been done in spreading primary education free among the classes who are unable to afford it. The subscriptions and donations during the year amounted to Rs.807-8 and Rs. 1,032, respectively, as against last year's Rs.744-8 and Rs.1,037 with large additions in the number of new pupils enrolled during the year. The reports show that 213 pupils received instruction at the Dadabhai Nowroji poor boy's seminary; 124 at the Chinchpoogli Anglo-Vernacular free day school; 417 at the Chinchpoogli Marathi day school; 163 at the Chinchpoogli night school; and 103 at the Colaba night school. The committee of the Society make an earnest appeal for more funds to carry on their useful work, and they deserve every encouragement from all interested in the welfare of their less fortunate fellow-citizens.

FRONTIER FEUD.

LONG QUARREL OF TWO BROTHERS.

NAWAB ESCAPES OVER THE MOUNTAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The old-standing quarrel, between the Nawab of Dir and his younger brother, Mian Gul Jan, has again broken out. Mian Gul, with the assistance of the two Bajouri Khans of Munda and Bharwar, collected a force last week of three or four thousand men and made a sudden attack upon the Dir town and fort, which he captured on the 5th inst.

The Nawab escaped over the passes to the north and took refuge at Drosh in the Chitral territory, where he is at present staying.

KHAN DRIVEN FROM HIS FORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 9.

The *Pioneer's* Peshawar correspondent reports that the Khan of Nawagai has returned to his fort, having made terms with the Mohmands, who drove him out and burned his village.

BARISAL CONSPIRACY CASE.

WITNESS'S COMPLAINT OF A THREAT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARISAL, July 9.

At to-day's hearing of the conspiracy case a number of witnesses were examined for the identification of the accused, and to show their connection with dacoities. One prosecution witness, Aswini Ganguly, turned hostile and on cross-examination by the prosecuting counsel, said that while he was coming to court he met a man outside the jail compound, who threatened him saying if witness indentified the accused he would suffer for it. Owing to this witness lost his head.

Mr. Sherindan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, said that when he searched the house of Hemendra Mukhuti at Naopara, he found bits of paper on the floor, which appeared to be fragments of a printed copy of the leaflet called *Swadhin Bharat*.

NOTES STOLEN FROM A BANK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The manager of the Calcutta branch of the Eastern Bank has reported to the police the mysterious disappearance of a number of notes of the total value of Rs. 2,000 from the bank safe. It appears that the notes in question were placed in the safe on the 30th of last month, and the loss was discovered only on Monday morning, when the safe was opened. The police are enquiring into the matter.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, POSTINGS, &c.

Captain T. W. H. du Boulay, 1st Bn Border Regiment, to officiate as Adjutant, Moulmein Volunteer Rifles, vice Captain Trimble on leave.

Lieut. E. L. Fyffe, R.A.M.C., is appointed to the charge of the Cantonment Hospital, Poona.

Major C. B. Winter, 112th Infantry, resumed the duties of his appointment as Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General Karachi Brigade.

Major-General C. V. F. Townshend assumed command of the Jhansi Brigade on 29th June.

REGIMENTAL.

17 Company. 3rd Sappers and Minors.—Lieut. M.G.G. Campbell to be officiating Company Commander.

3rd Sappers and Miners.—Lieut. E. V. Binney to be Adjutant, vice Captain S. Boyd vacated.

38th Central India Horse.—Major R. C. Bell, Squadron Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, vice Lieut-Colonel A. P. Browne granted leave.

2nd Rajput Light Infantry.—Captain E. H. C. Brander, Double Company Officer, to be Double Company Commander, pro tem, vice Captain A. H. McCleverty seconded at Staff College, Camberley.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave :—

2nd-Lieut. J. B. Hollwey, Royal Field Artillery, 93 days, in India; private affairs.

2nd-Lieut. A. D. Gordon, 2nd Bn. Royal Berkshire Regiment, 79 days, in India; private affairs.

Lieut. H. H. Lean, 41st W. Signal Company, 90 days, in India; private affairs.

Captain G. M. Ayscough, Station Staff Officer Jhanshi, 48 days, in India; combined.

Lieut. H. F. Belli-Bivar, 127th Baluch Light Infantry, 60 days, in India, privilege.

Lieut. S. R. G. Bake, 69th Company, R. G. A. 75 days in India, general.

2nd-Lieut. G. A. Beresford, 59th Battery, R.F.A., 62 days, in India; general.

Captain F. G. Greenstreet, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry, 2 months 2 days, in India; combined.

Captain E. G. K. Cross, 7th Hussars, general leave, ex-India, pending retirement.

CALCUTTA MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 9.

The share market to-day was dull and inactive but steady, and a few transactions were put through in coal shares.

In the jute market there were fairly keen buyers at Rs. 66 for August but they did not make much progress sellers being stand-offish.

The bazaar continued to buy in the gunny market and succeeded in forcing up the price for all goods and in all positions.

BIG FLOODS IN BOMBAY.

INCESSANT AND HEAVY RAINFALL.

GREAT INCONVENIENCE TO TRAFFIC AND BUSINESS.

At half-past 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening steady showers commenced to fall in Bombay, and by midnight the whole of the city was practically flooded.

The late tram-cars, which started from Bori Bundar to take audiences from the cinematograph entertainments to Byculla and Tardeo, found it difficult to go beyond Nagpada and Null Bazar respectively, and the car which was intended to go *via* Girgaum-road had to be cancelled.

The passengers of the Tardeo car were informed that it could not proceed any further than Null Bazar, but they could not get out, the water collected there being eighteen inches deep. The shops in Abdul Rehman-street, Gulalwadi and Falkland-road were filled with water, and the road at the foot of the Tardeo and Grant-road bridges was impassable.

Charni-road and Balaram-street were flooded and people had to walk waist-deep in water.

Parel, Kalla Chowki, Sion and the outlying districts in the north of the island presented the appearance of a big lake, and all vehicular traffic was stopped for some time.

The rain continuing all night and totalling some eight inches, matters became worse in the morning, and school-going children in Khetwadi, Grant-road, Parel, Tardeo, Girgaum, and Nagpada, were seen carrying their books on their heads to save them from the water collected in the streets. It was found impossible for many living in those localities to go out of their houses, as the streets had the appearance of canals. A number of clerks and office assistants managed with some difficulty to get out of by-lanes on the shoulders of coolies, and many hired bullock-carts to carry them through the flooded roads.

About 11 o'clock yesterday morning the downpour slacked and people began to come out more freely though the water was not less than ankle-deep even at that time.

TRAFFIC HELD UP.

The tramway traffic was suspended yesterday morning from the Girgaum Portuguese Church as far as the Parsi Statue and few gharries could be found. Then drivers would not accept less than three or four times the usual fare for driving through the flooded area.

Though the rain held off from one o'clock yesterday, the water did not subside until 6 p. m and the tram-cars could not be run beyond Null Bazar on the Tardeo and Grant-road section and Nagpada on the Parel section. The section between Girgaum and Parsi Statue could not be worked. Towards evening, however, the traffic was resumed as far as Grant-road, Victoria Gardens, and Jacob Circle.

Water from the streets rushed into most of the low-plynthed houses in Chikalwadi, Nagpada, Mazagon, Chinch Bundar, Null Bazaar and Falkland-road. Similarly, although the streets were flooded for a short period only a lot of water found its way into the basements of many buildings in the Fort.

The permanent way of the two local railways was also filled with water. At Grant-road, Byculla, Parel, Dadar, Matunga and Sion, the station yards and surrounding grounds were flooded, and the drivers had to be very cautious in bringing in the trains. The tram traffic having been largely suspended in the morning, a great rush of passengers occurred at the railway stations.

The roads from Dhobi Talao and the Market to the Fort were the only ones which were not under water and afforded a dry way for foot passengers.

The whole of Frere-road from St. George's Hospital to Wari Bundar was a sheet of water, which was about fifteen inches deep at the foot of the Carnac Bridge. Work stopped at the Docks.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in continuing the work of loading and unloading the ships in the docks.

The Dry Dock was full of water and no work could be done there.

Construction works had to be stopped and labourers could not continue their work at the New Docks.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BENCHING THE ROAD-SIDES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You are no doubt aware that a noteworthy scheme of providing benches on the public-road sides, wherever footpaths of these roads allow it, has recently been put into active operation by the P. W. D. I may say that this wise measure now adopted of placing benches along the roads-sides for the convenience of the people is highly commendable and it goes without saying that it surely fulfils in some places a long-felt want while in others it is but likely to provide indirectly a haunt for slumber in the night time to beggars and such low-class tramps hobbling the roads at these hours where such benches exist, thus becoming sooner or later a source of nuisance, nay danger, to the pedestrians as well as to the people living in close proximity. It is much to be regretted that no care or deliberation appears to have been exercised in the distribution of these benches as they seem to be located wholly indiscriminately on roads, as, Thacoredwar where their presence is entirely unnecessary and moreover embarrassing. It is most desirable that open, sanitary and healthy places should be selected quite apart from noisy and densely populated ones where one would be a willing and constant visitor to pass evening hours in comfort. In fine, I would, with all due deference, suggest to the authorities concerned to be more careful hereafter in selecting the road-sides as some of the sites selected, where such benches are placed, show lack of sense and foresight and trusting that change for better will prevail—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHEDJEE EDULJEE PATEL.

Princess Street.

GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

FINANCIAL CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

BERLIN, June 20.

The Financial Conference in Paris has already begun its work. It has no easy task to grapple with and consequently, its sittings are likely to be protracted. In the first place there still remains the unsolved problem as to whether the Balkan States are to have a definite vote and whether they are to have one vote, as a Balkan Confederation or four votes as four separate States. At the present moment there seems to be no immediate chance of the Powers agreeing on this point. Russia and France which latter country is becoming more and more a mere vassal of Russia are desirous that the Balkan States should have four determining votes on the other hand the Triple Alliance is in favour of the Balkan States having only one vote and that merely an advisatory one. The attitude of the Triple Alliance is an entirely correct and logical one as the four Allied States made war upon Turkey as one United Confideration and should consequently only have one vote with which to oppose the one vote that Turkey will have. The two chief problems to be decided by the Conference are, at present, the question as to whether the Balkan States shall receive a war indemnity or not, and what proportion of the Turkish State Debt is to be taken over by the Conqerors of those provinces which are pledged to provide the interest due on the debt in question are closely connected with one another, although they are to be dealt with separately at the Financial Conference being help in Paris. The Balkan State demand that the amount of the Turkish debt falling to each of the conquerred provinces shall be regarded as a war indemnity. In other words, they wish to be released from all financial liability in this matter, and will then regard this release as a form of war indemnity. For the European Powers this cannot be regarded as a foreign matter, but as one in which they are all personally interested, Russia, it is true is not one of Turkey's creditors, and consequently, her role at the Conference should be a simple and purely political one. Her one interest is to see Turkey weakened. For this reason, she will doubtless support the claims of the Balkan States to a war indemnity. The other Powers are in a far more difficult position, especially France. The letter country has great financial interests in Turkey's solvency, for France is Turkey's principal creditor. It is estimated that 57 per cent. of the existing Turkish Bonds are in the hands of French investors, so that, should Turkey once suspend payment, the French would be the heaviest loosers. On the other hand, there is a desire in Paris to stand well with the new Balkan States, and on many an occasion during the war France showed herself on the side of the Allies. Above all, it will be almost impossible for France to dissever herself from the policy of Russia, as of late years France has ceased to be a free agent in this respect. The Republic is ready to make every sacrifice in order to maintain the Franco-Russian Alliance intact, and, influenced by fear of Germany, has grown into the habit of sacrificing her economic interests to her political ones. A portion of the French Press, especially the "Temps", still continue to demand that the French Government should only consider the political interest at stake; in other words that it should act in accordance with Russia's wishes; naturally, however, Turkey's French creditors are not of this way of thinking. For this reason, French policy continues to vacillate between these to courses.

The other Powers can act with greater freedom, They are more interested in the actual legal situation and in securing the future developement of the countries concerned. It is essential that Turkey should remain solvent, otherwise the process of decay will pass over to Asia, and Europe will thus be confronted with a far more dangerous and difficult situation than any other that has been produced by the War in the Balkans.

GLUT ON THE EUROPEAN BOURSES.

The rate of private discount on the European Stock Exchanges still remains higher than it was at the same period last year. In the month of May, it rose to an unexpected extent, and stands in Berlin, where the Reichsbank still maintains the high discount of 6 per cent. only 3-4 per cent. above the bank rate, whereas in London it is only a little and in Paris still less below the Bank rate. If we examine into the cause of this unwonted phenomenon, we shall see that it has been brought about, to a great extent, by the sudden glut of fresh emissions that have swamped the market since the Peace Conference began to sit in December last. Every kind of enterprise that had been held back during the Balkan Crisis and during the previous twelve months of the Italian War in Tripoli, was suddenly sprung on the European bourses. More especially was such the case with regard to those foreign loans which it had been impossible to issue during the previous eighteen months. In Germany, where statistics are put together in a most reliable manner, emissions to the amount of two millards of marks have been made during the last six months, which is an amount in excess of all that was done in this direction during the year 1912. Among these, foreign States have issued loans on the German market to the value of 500 million marks, whereas during the preceding twelve months such emissions only amounted to 40 million marks Naturally, the Governments of the German Federated States and of the Empire could not stand by idle and see foreign countries covering their monetary requirements on the German bourses. For this reason, all German loans that it was intended to issue were hurried up. The loans emitted by the Empire and Prussia in the month of March were followed in June by a second loan, for which Parliament had, it is true, granted the necessary credit, but which, had there not been such a stream of money flowing into foreign coffers, would not have been placed upon the market until the month of August. In London, the market was flooded by an even greater amount of foreign loans, and there to some of these fresh emissions did not meet with success. The failure of the new Brazilian Loan was doubtless entirely to be attributed to the surfeited state of the market and the unusual scarcity of money. France, which otherwise would have been in a position to render assistance, is so hampered by the advances made to the Balkan States, and by the coming financial demands for her own Army and Navy, that she has withdrawn all her money from foreign countries. As there also prevails a dearth of money in America, and as in Canada, such a state of tension with regard to credit exists as to border on calamity, the European money markets can expect no relief for some months to come. A longish period for getting together new capital will be necessary before normal conditions are again likely to prevail on the money market. This is evident from the greater duration of the present scarcity of money in comparison with the far more acute tension that was encountered at the end of 1907, and at the beginning of 1908.

PRINCIPAL MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC APPLIANCES.

The last three years have witnessed a remarkable revolution in the manner in which the markets of the world have been supplied with machinery and electric productions. As recently as 1909, Great Britain exported nearly as great a number of machines and electric apparatus as Germany. The figures quoted for that year showed that England exported articles of this kind to the value of 693 million marks, and Germany to the value of 712 million marks. Far behind these countries came, at that time, the United States with an export to the value of 463 million marks. A comparison instituted at that time between the imports and exports of machinery and electric appliances, shows that Germany had then an export surplus of 601 million marks. England of 509 million, and the United States of 430 million marks. If we compare the corresponding figures for the year 1912, we are struck by the fact that German and American exports have increased each approximately to the amount of 359 million marks, but the English only to the extent of about 100 million marks. The latter country, with its exports to the value of 799 million marks, has already been surpassed by the Americans with an export, to the value of 824 million marks; whereas the German exports stand far at the top of the list with 1046 million marks. Still more conspicuous is the fact that the imports of machinery and electric appliances into England during the last three years, have increased to a much greater extent than in the other two competing countries. The result of all this is that England's export surplus for the year 1912, amounts to only 504 million marks, less than three years before, whereas the American surplus has risen by 350 millions to 783 million marks and that of Germany, which now reaches 927 million marks surpasses the figures for 1909, by 320 million marks. From this it is clear that England has now also lost her place in the markets of the world as a producer of machinery and electric appliances to the United States of America. In this competition the United States are going forward with such rapidity that, if they continue as they have begun, they will soon be competing with Germany for the first place.

THE BERLIN STADIUM.

The warmth of a beautiful June day was agreeably tempered by a cooling breeze, that blew across the Grunewald, last Sunday, on the occasion of the opening of the new Stadium. As early as half past ten in the morning, vast masses of curicus spectators began pouring into the vast ellipse, and started at once on a voyage of discovery through the great structure. Despite its size, everything had been so excellently planned, that the spectators found their places without the slightest difficulty. The Stadium is the work of the late well-known architect Otto March, who unfortunately never lived to see it completed. It was, indeed, a brilliant idea on his part to have the space enclosed by the track of the Grunewald Race Course hollowed out, and to construct the Stadium on the side thus obtained. The Stadium is to be utilised for the International Olympian Games to be held in the summer of 1916. The entire work is constructed of reinforced concrete, is divided into 40 separate blocks, which rise amphitheatrically from the athletic ground itself. The latter has the customary oval shape, and in the middle, on the one side, rises the Imperial box, and, on the other, a large open-air swimming-bath for aquatic sports. The whole structure is classic in conception, and is carried out in a simple and dignified style. The one discordant note is struck by the plastic decorations round the swimming-bath, and this is the more to be regretted as Germany can boast, at the present moment, of a number of excellent sculptors in the persons of Tuaillon, Klimsch, Engelhardt, Engelmann, and of the entire Munich Hildebrand School. From thh purely athletic point of view, the experience gained in the construction of the London Stadium has been utilised. Around the grass-plot in the middle runs a cycle-track having 666⅔ meters to the lap; inside of this comes the cinder path for foot races, with 600 meters to the lap, whereas the vast space in the middle is to be devoted to sports and games of all kinds. The Stadium provides seats for eighteen thousand spectators, and affords standing room for nine thousand more, so that there is in all accommodation for some twenty-seven thousand spectators, each of whom can find his way to his appointed place without the slightest difficulty, and is assured of an excellent view of all that is taking place.

Soon after noon the vast arena was packed to its last place. This vast mass of people formed an imposing sight, and reminded one of Goethe's remark to the effect, that on such occasions the people are impressed by their own presence. The great body of athletes who were to pass before the Emperor almost covered the great area in which they were assembled. Suddenly the Royal Standard was hoisted over the Imperial box as a sign that His Majesty had arrived. This was the signal for the commencement of the celebrations, the first act of which consisted in the representatives of German sports paying homage to their Emperor by marching in serried columns beneath his box and giving him an ovation as they passed.

The procession was opened by the representatives of the German Gymnastic Clubs, numbering in all about ten thousand members from all parts of the Empire. They march past in excellent order, and, as they passed the Imperial box raised their arms and gave a hearty cheer for his Majesty. Each separate club was preceded by its banners. And then followed the representatives of every kind of sport: lawn-tennis players, swimmers, strongmen, cyclists, foot-ball players, the adherents of hockey and golf, those who devote themselves to winter sports; in a word every conceivable form of sport was represented, some branches sending their thousands, others only appearing in small numbers. In all over thirty thousand athletes are said to have taken part in the opening ceremony. As the bright sunshine streamed down on the procession, the colour effect was a most pleasing one; the representatives of the different foot-ball clubs appeared in all the glory of their many different coloured jerseys, the strongmen, veritable giants of strengh aroused great enthusiasm, and the cyclists added to the gaiety of the scene by their many coloured banners. And so they marched before the Emperor, section after section for the space of one hour, and many a cheer rose from the public as they passed.

L. ASCH.

MR. P. R. CADELL.

RESOLUTION APPRECIATING HIS WORK.

After the ordinary business of the Standing Committee had been disposed of yesterday Sir Sassoon J. David, who was called to the chair, read a letter from the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Chinoy, Chairman of the Committee, who could not attend owing to ill-health.

Mr. Fazulbhoy in his letter stated:—

"I regret, being yet indisposed, that I am unable to attend to-day's meeting of the Standing Committee. I regret it the more as this will for the present be the last meeting at which the Commissioner, Mr. Cadell, will be present before proceeding to take up the high office in Sind, to which he has been nominated by Government.

"As, however, Mr. Cadell intends returning to us within a short time and we all earnestly hope he will come back to us with renewed health and vigour to advance and carry through the various important projects now in hand this is not the occasion to pass my verdict on his administration during the past years. Nevertheless, I feel sure, my colleagues on the Committee will, before parting with him, desire to give expression to the great value they attach to Mr. Cadell's services. These, indeed, cannot be too highly praised and I should like to associate myself with all that my colleagues will say in appreciation of the work of so capable an officer. Comparatively brief though it has been, Mr. Cadell's tenure of office marks, as you are aware, an extraordinarily eventful epoch in the history of our Municipality and the conspicuous ability displayed by him in dealing with the numerous complicated questions that have arisen and the zeal and untiring devotion he has shown for the work of the city are, I may say without exaggeration, unsurpassed. I shall only add that there have been several occasions when members of the Corporation have differed from the opinion formed and recommendations made by Mr.Cadell, but that the pleasant feature of these differences has been that on all occasions there has been a complete unanimity amongst the members of the Corporation as to the stern sense of duty, impartiality and independence of character that have invariably marked the decisions and actions of Mr. Cadell and that have done so much to raise the tone of the entire Municipal administration of our city.

The chairman having read the letter remarked that he endorsed every word of it. He called upon Mr. MacDonald to move a resolution on the subject.

Mr. James MacDonald moved that "As the Standing Committee understand that Mr. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., I.C.S, Municipal Commissioner, will prooceed next week to take up the high office in Sind to which he has been appointed by Government, they desire to place on record their high appreciation of the eminent services rendered by him to the city. Brief though the tenure of Mr. Cadell's office as Municipal Commissioner has been, it has been marked with strenuous activity in all directions and distinguishing measures for the development of the city and the improvement of its sanitation. In dealing with measures, various and difficult Municipal problems, Mr.Cadell has displayed conspicuous administrative ability, zeal, untiring energy and devotion to the work of the city, combined with a strict sense of impartiality and independence of character, which, the Committee cordially recognise, have very materially raised the tone of the entire Municipal administration. That a copy of this resolution be communicated to Mr. Cadell with the Committee's thanks for his valued services, and with an expression of the Committee's hope that he will return to them with renewed health and vigour."

Dr. Sukhia seconded the resolution.

Mr. Vasantrao Dabholkar supported.

Mr. Kavasji Jehangir said that he wished to point out two principal points characteristic of Mr. Cadell. Hard work and honesty of purpose were the essence of his success. In fact every Municipal Commissioner was bound to be successful if he had those two qualities.

The resolution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Cadell, replying to the compliment, said that the circumstances of his appointment in Sind were fortuitous. He was thankful to the members of the Committee individually and as a body for the very cordial feeling they entertained for him. As to the qualities necessary for a successful Commissioner alluded to by Mr. Kavasji, he might say that his immediate successor was fully possessed of them. He once more thanked the members for the cordial and kind resolution, and said that he expected to come back to them some time next year.

Figures just issued show that the steady drop in the French birth rate of the last few years has at length ceased. Last year the population increased by 55,000. During 1912 there were 745,000 births, an increase of 3,000 over the total for 1911. The total of deaths during the year was a record low figure at 690,000. Last year the figure was 777,000.

On the arrival at Queenstown of the Cunard liner Caronia it was learned that on the vessel's outward voyage from Liverpool the Bishop of the Philippines, the Right Rev. Charles Brent, travelled steerage. His Grece, declaring that "a Bishop's place is among the common people," described his fellow-passengers as most interesting. If they were a fair sample of the future citizens of America the United States, he said, might well be proud of them.

MORAL INSTRUCTION.

EXPERIMENT TO BE MADE IN BOMBAY.

RESULT OF MR. F. J. GOULD'S VISIT.

A Government Resolution dated the 3rd July regarding the steps taken by the Government of Bombay for establishing a system of moral instruction in their schools states:—

"For some time past the question of imparting moral instruction to school children has been engaging the attention of the Bombay Government. In reply to a question put by the Hon'ble Sardar Naharsinghji Ishwarsinghji, Thakor of Amod, at a meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 12th March 1910, it was stated that it was in contemplation to hold a conference in Bombay, to be opened by his Excellency the Governor, for the purpose of determining how far the definite teaching of morals, civics, and hygiene could be introduced into schools and what line such instruction should follow. The conference was held on the 6th and 7th April 1910, in the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, under the joint auspices of the Director of Public Instruction and the Teachers' Association of Bombay, and the proceedings indicated that, while there was considerable diversity of views regarding the question of direct moral instruction in schools on a non-sectarian basis, a strong feeling existed in favour of systematic teaching directed to the formation of character and to the cultivation of a knowledge of the great moral truths that underlie all right conduct.

The Governor in Council accordingly determined to proceed with measures for the introduction of teaching of this character in Government educational institutions. An examination of the existing text-books on the subject of moral education disclosed the fact that nonewere exactly adapted to the requirements of Indian schools. The Director of Public Instruction, who was consulted on the subject, expressed the view that what was required was a syllabus and the provision of books which would guide the teachers by suggesting topics that could be developed in an orderly manner and by providing illustrative material or indicating sources whence such material could conveniently be extracted. He added that the view of the majority of the Indian gentlemen consulted by him was that, so far as the pupils were concerned, the many passages or lessons of a moral turn already to be found in the books commonly read in the schools were sufficient, and that no moral text-books were required at this stage to be placed in their hands. It was feared that the result of providing school text-books for scholars might be to cause them to regard the subject as merely one more of those requiring to be got up for examination. Finally the Director submitted three alternative forms of syllabus together wtth a list of the books suggested by various gentlemen from which materials might be derived.

The Director's conclusions were generally concurred in by Government, and the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. Enthoven, C. I. E., I. C. S., was entrusted with the preparation of a hand-book of moral lessons for the use of teachers in the educational institutions of this Presidency. In due course, and after consulting expert educational opinion in England, Mr. Enthoven submitted for approval two volumes of material for moral instruction. The first volume, which consisted of extracts drawn mainly from Indian sources, was intended for the use of teachers in primary and Anglo-vernacular schools. The second volume, containing material suitable to more advanced pupils, was for use in the high school classes. The material of both volumes owed a very great deal to the work of Mr. F. J. Gould, of the Moral Education League, whose work, "Youth's Noble Path," was the general model upon which Mr. Enthoven's work was based. In the preface to these volumes it was explained that the materials were intended only *for the use of teachers* as a store of well-selected illustrations, and that the moral lessons as actually delivered should not be merely a reproduction of the contents of the book but should repesent the teacher's own work.

The two hand-books thus prepared were referred for report as to their suitability for the purpose in view to a representative committee.

The report, which was in due course submitted by this committee, was forwarded to Mr. Enthoven, who was requested to submit a revised draft of his work after taking into consideration the views and recommendations therein expressed. The hand-books, as finally revised by Mr. Enthoven, were approved by Government in April, 1912, and with the issue of orders for their publication and the translation into the vernaculars of Volume I intended for primary teachers, the Director of Public Instruction received instructions that the students in the training colleges should be specially advised as to the proper way of teaching from them.

RECOMMENDATION.

Mr. F. J. Gould's visit to Bombay is then described at length and finally his recommendation are given as follows:—

(i) That a weekly lesson of 10 to 30 minutes' duration should be adopted as the minimum for each class or group of classes.

(ii) That in addition to the moral extracts already published, by the Bombay Government, teachers should be assisted by approved books serving as a basis for their lessons, and should also be encouraged to add illustrations of their own.

(iii) That teachers should be reminded that effective moral instruction constitutes one of the best tests of teaching capacity.

(iv) That the occasional inspection of teachers' methods should be regarded as preferable to formal examination, either oral or written.

(v) That three stages of instruction should be recognized viz., Kindergarten for ages up to 7 primary for ages up to 14 and adolescent for ages over 14.

(vi) That in drawing up schemes the subject of temperance in relation to alcohol, which is properly dealt with under the moral topic of self-control, should receive special consideration beginning from the child's tenth year, and that it should be so treated that the child may be led to appreciate directly the nobility and civic value of temperance, the anti-social results of the vice of intemperance being depicted only incidentally.

(vii) That teachers should be impressed with the importance of the systematic construction of moral ideas by methodical lessons delivered in an orderly series in preference to mere scattered story-telling.

(viii) That the vital necessity of moral instruction to the modern State in order to secure the intelligent and hearty co-operation of all its members should be urged as a matter of the highest consequence upon all concerned in the education of the young.

GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS.

With reference to reccommendation (i) the standard indicated by Mr. Gould is evidently an ideal one to be gradually worked up to, and it is not to be contemplated that every teacher, regardless of his capacity for the task, should forthwith set about giving moral instruction to his class. The Director suggests that the subject should be included in the curricula of the Vernacular Trainning Colleges and of the Secondary Training College. This recommendation is approved, and steps should be taken to give effect to it. In regard to primary schools it is thought that for the present only those vernacular teachers who already practise moral instruction should be encouraged to pursue the subject, others being induced to take it up gradually under the guidance of the inspecting staff. In the case of secondary schools the Director considers that a start should be made only where are teachers who have had an opportunity of attending Mr. Gould's demonstrations and that other schools must wait until they receive teachers who have profited by the course in the Training College. The Governor in Council considers that in view of the fact that moral instruction in this country is still in the nature of an educational experiment, it is necessary to proceed cautiously in extending the field of operations. He concurs, therefore, in the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction that a beginning should be made with the imparting of moral instruction in those schools only, whether primary or secondary, where conditions are clearly favourable to the success of the scheme and where the teachers have the qualifications indicated. The Director of Public Instruction should be instructed to make the necessary arrangements accordingly and to make special mention, in the annual report, of the progress made. Where necessary a special supplementary annual report should be submitted.

The arrangement of materials in Mr. Enthoven's hand-books corresponds generally to the threefold arrangement suggested by Mr. Gould in recommendation No. (v). The Director of Public Instruction concurs generally in Mr. Gould's recommendations No. (ii), (iii), (iv), (vi), (vii), and (viii.) These are, therefore, accepted.

Mr. Gould makes the following supplementary recommendations for the supervision and development of moral instruction:—

(*a*) That a consultative committee, acting in conjunction with the Director of Public Instruction and not confined to professional teachers, should from time to time consider the subject in relation to the public needs.

(*b*) That teachers displaying any marked interest in the subject should be encouraged to develop their teaching gifts along this line and should ultimately be appointed to act as occasional demonstrators in the training colleges and elsewhere.

(*c*) That efforts should be made to bring the humane and social elements of geography, history and literature into stronger relief, and that even elementary lessons in nature study should be illustrated by the lives and struggles of scientists.

(*d*) That training colleges should instuct in methods of moral instruction and impart the outlines of psychology and ethics.

"The attention of the Director should be invited to recommendations (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*), and he should be asked to take such action for giving effect to them as may in his opinion be practicable. With regard to recommendation (*a*), the Governor in Council desires to await the further development of the movement before considering the question of the proposed constitution of a consultative committee. In the meanwhile however the Director of Public Instruction should invite the opinions of Dr. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. R. P. Paranjpye Mr. H. N. Apte, the Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, Mr. I. M. Sayani and Mr. H. J. Bhabha, as well as of the Teachers' Association and should report to Government whether the establishment of a Committee such as Mr. Gould suggests is likely to be useful,

APPEAL FOR A FAIR TRIAL.

In their recent resolution on education the Government of India indicate the formation of the character of the pupils under tuition as one of the principal objects to be kept in view in the prosecution of their educational policy, and hold that, although home influences and the personality of the teacher must play the larger part in this process, it has to be recognized that direct moral instruction forms a not inconsiderable factor. They observe that the most thoughtful minds in India lament the tendency of existing systems of education to develop the intellectual at the expense of the moral and other faculties, and the supplying of a corrective to this tendency is unquestionably the most important educational problem of the time. It is as a step towards the solution of this problem that the Governor in Council has adopted the experimental measures referred to above and he trusts that parents and teachers will earnestly co-operate in securing for them a fair and impartial trial. In this connection it should be noted that, both to counteract sectarian prejudices (such as Mr. Gould experienced at one of his demonstrations) and for the furtherance of the object of moral instruction, there should always be kept in view the principle of the vital necessity of intelligent and willing co-operation on the part of the citizens with the State. It will be long before this principle is clearly apprehended by all teachers, but its importance as a factor in progress of any kind cannot be overrated. As remarked by Mr. Gould, the increasing complexity of the relations between State and the individual call for whole-hearted service and co-operation on the part of the latter in the interests both of the general administration and the individual himself, and it is, therefore, necessary that instruction should be given on a basis acceptable to all citizens representing every section of thought and faith.

WAS SOCRATES A MYSTIC?

(By PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

"Cet invisible ami jamais ne m'abandonne
"Toujours de son accent mon oreille resonne."

So spake the master: his eyes radiant, his look serene. He knew not who the invisible friend was. But he was always by, speaking soft and low. Was he the poets' muse, or the echo of the future? Prophet and seer alike, almost infallible, Socrates welcomed all minds in whom his piercing glance fathomed a force worth developing. What his enemies charged him with was precisely where his merit lay. He

"SEDUCED" NOT HIS DISCIPLES.

He "subdued" them. Gather'd round his bed as he lay looking his last, were honest Crito, and Plato of Urania, the raving Apollodorus, and the gentle Theaetitus, Aristippus the mild Cyrenian and Critias the most violent of the Thirty Tyrants, while capping them all was Alcibiades the marvellous violator of law, with his limitless license. Those, who approached to listen to him, felt inspired, their obscure souls lit at the altar of his divine flame. Even to-day we need but to recall him a little, to show us our proper place, inflated as we feel with our superior knowledge and judgment. For, with all his wisdom, it was he who pronounced the most incisive saying, 'I know nothing,' while emptying every sceptic in argument of his windy self-subsistence. Strolling the streets of Athens—an observant critic—he met poets and statesmen, orators and artists, with pretentions to wisdom. It amazed him to note that these celebrities held no just and exact ideas as to their profession. What guided them was

"INSTINCT ONLY."

These words touch the heart and marrow of the Socratic doctrine. By these words Socratism pronounced condemnation on the art and ethics of its days. Wherever it directed its scrutinizing gaze, it discerned want of judgment, and the might of an ardent imagination. This led it to conclude that what existed was absurd. From such a standpoint Socrates believed himself called upon to reform existence. He began with no lofty speculations, nothing unintelligible to the uninformed whom he instructed. He took hold of their minds as they were with their ideas, and even their prejudices, in order gradually to raise them to the knowledge of the truth. The supreme splendour of his sagacity seemed to lie in this, that he did not place his ideal out of the reach of daily life, or of necessary realities. Studying himself and his neighbours, he discovered the inestimable benefits conferred on life by an assiduous discipline always intent on a fixed aim. Thus in the course of years might be rhythmically developed a moral existence apart from that of the city. He put false notions in opposition to each other to effect their mutual destruction. For this he did not disdain descending to subtle disputations.

HIS METHOD WAS THE CRITICAL.

It was negative in its processes, but positive as to its object. Precursor of a culture, a morality, and an art which differed totally from what existed, his attitude was one of irreverence and superiority. And yet his was the Greece whose genius breathes fire into the new nations even to-day. Who then is he, this enigmatic figure of antiquity—that he alone should dare deny the Greek mind: Homer, Pindar, Eschylus, Phidias, Pericles, and even Pythia and Dionysos, from the unfathomable abyss to the loftiest summit the object of admiration and worship of the modern world? How diabolic and audacious to spill in the dust this delightful beverage! Who is this demi-god to whom the invisible choir of the noblest among men cry: "Woe! woe! thou hast overturned this beautiful world, it tumbles, it falls!" The key to the secret of Socrates' nature is the singular and surprising phenomenon known as

HIS DEMON.

In certain circumstances when the extraordinary lucidity of his intelligence was wanting, a divine voice made itself heard and lent him new assurance. When the voice spoke it spoke but to dissuade. A wholly abnormal nature, the instructive sagacity of Socretes showed itself only to clog and combat his conscious understanding. The functions of instinct and reason were reversed in him from what they are in the general run of men. Instinct is precisely a positive force. It creates. Reason functions as a critic, a deterrent. With Socrates instinct played the critic, and reason the creator. Here was a monstrosity, wholly opposed to the natural disposition of Mysticism. He may therefore be set down as the specific.

NON-MYSTIC.

A special superfetation had developed in him the logical spirit as excessive as is instinctive sagacity with the mystic. But, on the other hand the power of self-examination seems denied to this impulsive instinct of logic. It is an impetuous torrent, the like of which is not seen. Like a colossal driving-wheel, Socratic logic turns in Plato's writings, through him, as through a spectre. And yet the breath of naivete, and of divine security is there passing over us from his doctrine of life. Note the proud and defiant gravity he glories in everywhere—before his judges not excepted—possessed as he is of divine predestination. It is as as impossible to belie him in this particular as to approve of his destructive influence of instincts. In the presence of this insoluble dilemma there was but one penalty applicable to him when arraigned before the Areopagus; and that was exile. They could have sent him back beyond the frontiers as something absolutely enigmatic, unclassifiable, inexplicable, and posterity would have had no right to accuse the Athenians of an odious act. But the penalty of death seemed to be of his own seeking. Fully conscious of what he was doing, he felt no naturally instinctive horror in sight of the unknown. He marched to death with the same tranquillity, says Plato, with which he used to leave the symposium the last among the topers and the first to get up at dawn to begin a new day; while his companions lay asleep under the table, or on the benches, dreaming of him, the veritable erotic. Socrates dying, became the new ideal, the ideal of which a glimpse had not been caught till then, the ideal of noble Greek youth. And before this image, Plato above all—the type of Hellenic adolescense—prostrated himself with all the abandon of his dreamy soul. Gentle, tolerant, and resigned, Socrates blends poetry with metaphysics, and his philosophy is religious, and humble as of the wonder-working personality of the Nazarene, whose gentleness has conquered, and whose spirit moves on the face of civilization, but whom this jovial master has surpassed in generosity. Offering himself a holocaust at the shrine of Truth, his words when dying are worth a host of witnesses, and to disbelieve the Demon that spoke in him is an outrage to one's pure soul.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

The Viceroy, on leaving Simla on the 16th of October, will go to Kapurthala, where His Excellency will stay for a couple of days.

It is notified that Kasauli is the station in the Lahore Division at which candidates will in future be examined for entrance to the Staff Colleges, Camberley and Quetta.

A sympathiser with the suffragist movement has appeared in Maymyo and banners with the moto "Votes for Women" were found one morning on the greens of the gold links and at the gate of the Civil Hospital.

The Bangalore Polo Tournament commences on the 14th inst. and will continue on alternate days with the races. Six teams will compete for the cup, there being two teams from the 7th Hussars, the 20th Deccan Horse, Government House, Madras, the Mysore Imperial Service Lancers and the Mysore Silledars.

At 5-30 P.M. one day last week made a rapid jackal made its appearance in the heart of Ootacamund. It ran past the Telegraph Office, and certain gentlemen standing at the entrance had a narrow escape. It then proceeded to Messrs, Barton, Sons and Co., where a peon was bitten. From there it ran into the District Forest Office, where it was eventually killed.

H. M. S. "Perseus" which left Colombo a week ago proceeds to Malta says the "Ceylon Observer" and not to the Persian Gulf as stated. She then sails for England. The "Perseus" which closes her commission with the East Indies Squadron at the end of this year will on arrival at England be paid off. It is said that she will be dismantled to be sold out of the service.

With regard to the two concerts organised by Lady Hardinge for the Simla and Jutogh hospitals, it appears that in addition to the amounts previously mentioned Her Excellency has herself given a donation of Rs. 197, which brings the total profits up to Rs. 2,000. This sum has been allocated as follows:—To the Franklin Fund at the Walker Hospital Rs. 1,000 to the Jutogh Hospital Rs. 500, and to the Ripon Hospital Rs. 500.

The new Co-operative Credit movement that has been started in Ceylon says the "Ceylon Observer" will have its usefulness considerably restricted and its benefits impaired, unless at the same time the Government affords the peasantry facilities for the acquisition of lands—and give them cultivators a permanent interest in the land. The Government at the same time could impose conditions that would be bound to improve conditions of village life in time."

A fatal shell explosion took place in Upper Pazundaung Burma recently, by which three Indians were killed and one seriously injured. For some time past an iorn shell had been lying on the river bank. It was picked up by a fisherman who put it in his yard. While one of the deceased was splitting wood against it, it exploded with fatal results. Pieces of the shell were taken to the Royal Garison Artillery lines, where it was ascertained that they were pieces of nine-inch common iron shell such as was eight years ago used in rifle muzzle-loading cannon at Monkey Point battery. The whole shell weighed 280 lbs. The explosion was heard a great distance away.

A large party of his fellow countrymen and cousin Britons was entertained by Mr. C. B. Perry the saps the "Englishmen" acting American Consul-General at Calcutta on "Independence night." The guest rooms of the Bengal Club were utilized for the function and were artistically decorated with flags and flowers. Novel decorations adorned the table. The menu card took the shape of a map of the U. S. A., and each course was headed by the name of a state. Thus one had "horr d'oeuvre" in Ohio and coffee in California. The usual loyal toasts were honoured and that on the host enthusiastically given and responded to. In Mr. Perry, the States have an official who is a credit to the diplomatic corps and who makes his office socially important to the community at large.

It may have been noticed, says the "Pioneer" that at the recent meeting of the Nizam's Guaranteed Railways Company, the Chairman (Mr. C. A. Winter) referred to the extensions that are contemplated. The idea is to get metre gauge communication with Gadag junction on the Madras and Southern Mahratta system, whence there is a direct run to the port of Marmagoa. The lines to be built are one from Secunderabad southwards through Mahbubnagar to the Kistna and then westwards to Raichore and another from Raichore to Hutti and a third from Hutti to Gadag. In this way a good deal of country will be opened up and traffic will be collected for Marmagoa. That port will be nearer than Bombay to many parts of the Hyderabad State, and the advantage thus gained should stimulate trade. Surveys are now being made, and when the estimates of cost have been framed capital will be raised to carry out the project. The Company has now only 792 miles of open line, of which 441 are on the metre gauge, and there is ample scope for raising the mileage to over the thousand. The interest earned on capital in 1912 was 6 1-2 per cent.

The testimony borne by the Bishop of Calcutta to the condition of the coolies on Assam tea-gardens is of interest. The impression derived from his recent tour, as described in the "Diocesan" Record is a very favourable one. "As things now are," the Bishop writes I cannot help believing that the families in the gardens are better off; have on the whole—taking one part of the year with another,—lighter work and are better looked after than the vast majority of ryots of whose life I have seen anything in other parts of the country. This statement from an observer of Dr. Lefroy's experience is well worth noting. The fact that the great majority of the coolies prefer to settle down near the gardens after the expiry of their agreements rather than return to their own province goes to confirm the evidence of their contentment. Moreover, as the Bishop points out, the difficulty of obtaining sufficient labour is, in itself, strong incentive for managers to do all they can to retain the labourers who are available. The main trouble lies in guarding against abuses in recruitment. There seems good reason to believe, as the Bishop says, that these have been greatly reduced in number and Dr. Lefroy agrees that they can be avoided in very large measure by the substitution of the system of recruitment by sirdars sent down from the gardens, in place of the old method of recruitment by agents unconnected either with the gardens, or with the people whom they enlist.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 10.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

315-12—Unwalla Jasraj Fonjee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.
766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs. Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.
641-11—Chothia, H F Manekshana N B. Panthaky and others, Raghavaya ; Edgelow.
455-13—Little, Kavashala Dossabhoy Wadia vs Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, Juddah.
897-12—Maneklal Ladoba B Amrey-Sadanand Jaganath and others Shamrao.
1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessoof Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.
1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.
1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld ; Payne and Co.
43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd ; Payne and Co.
309-03—Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshir H D and Co.
310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.
311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshir H D and Co.
1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.
1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Cooverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.
666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co ; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.
623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.
O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.
O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.
262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji, Edgelow.
441-09—Little, Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another, Jamsetji.
891-12—Mulla, Abdul Aziz V Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabji
939-12—Smetham, Parwati widow G S Bole, Vachha, Payne.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

For Consent Decree.

413-12—Captain V, Morishita Coy, Hassanally Sullemanji, Edjelow.
421-13—Jamshedji, Dwarkadas Chhotalal, Ghoghari Umer Ally, Payne.

Long Causes.

577-11—Daphtary, The Indian Specie Bank Ld, Haji Janmahomed H, Mahomed and others, Ardeshir ; Jehangir M S.
1111-12—Payne H. Bhagwandas D Maugbermal and another Jamshedji.
1253-12—Bhimji Mowji Nanji and another D Tricumdas and others Shroff; Maniklal.
1255-12—Maneklal K P Banker D P Banker and another Smetham.
125-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and another Mulla Tyabji.
160-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Tyabji
1032-10—Wadia, Harivalabhdas Kashidas, vs Kadayalal, Jeynarayen and others, Subnis
542-11—Payne R D Sethna Rabiabai widow and others Forbes, Payne
968-10—Daphtary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.
1075-10—Daptary, The Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.
1123-10—Daphtary The Indian Specie Bank Kilachand Virchand and others Hiralal.
458-13—Ardeshir Aldridge Salmon and Co Haji Rahimtulla Haji Vachha
175-13—Mulji Bhimji Ghatraji and Co Javamul Genaji and others Mehta D.
229-13—Dalal Bhaidas Vallabhdas Nagindas Vallabhdas and others Motichand.
229-12—Mirza The Oriental Bank of India Ltd Noormahomed Jina Payne.
1096-12—Daphtary Joshna H Hands Sheriff Bhimji Ardeshir.
273-13—Shamrao, Rustomji Kharsedji, vs Karimbhoy widow and others, Surajmull.
O.S. 159-12—Jehangir G B, Simhabai and others Reuben S Pezarker and others, Jehangir G B Shamrao, Patell.
450-13—Khanderao, Hirabai and others, Ardeshir M Unwalla and others, Molla.
232-13—Nadirsha, Esubai Haji Tarmahomed H Adam, Little.

PALITANA RELIEF FUND.

The following two amounts received by Mr. G. K. Devadhar have been forwarded by him to Major Strong, President, Palitana Flood Relief Fund :—

	Rs.
The Hindu Distress Relief Committee, Lahore.....	1,000
Mrs. Frenny Godrej Padamji sent by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna	12
Total Rs.....	1,012

HOT CAKES ARE QUICK SELLERS and so is our fresh made TOOTH POWDER No. 1433 or ZARINA DENTITINE, as it is popularly called. It differs from the usual bottled stuff as fresh fish differs from salted fish. It imparts its freshness to the user and refreshes the mouth as a shower-bath refreshes the body in summer. For its antiseptic and cleansing properties it stands unrivalled It sweetens the breath and leaves a delightful taste behind, annas two per ounce.—MADON SONS & Co., Crawford Market, Bombay.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

PLUCKY MAIDS REWARDED.

Two maidservants, Maud Mullard and Ellen Barnaby, were commended by the deputy, chairman at the London Sessions and rewarded with a sovereign each, for the part they played in the capture of Alfred Millard, aged 60, a convict on licence. Millard broke into the Eton Home Mission, Hackney, at 4 a.m., and was watched by the girls until his arrest. He was sent to penal servitude for three years.

MAGISTRATE PICKS OAKUM.

Samples of coarse oakum which had been partly picked and fine oakum which had been finished were handed to Mr. Plowden on Saturday when a casual was sentenced for failing to perform his task. Taking up to coarse oakum Mr. Plowden pulled several of the strands apart, and remarked that far from being very hard work it seemed quite easy. The fine oakum reminded him of other exhibits he had had at that Court, called chiffon.

NAPOLEON AND NELSON RELICS.

Napoleon and Nelson relics were sold at Messrs. Sotheby's rooms in Wellington-street in Mail week by auction. The largest sum realised during the sale was £190 for a marble bust of Napoleon by Chaudet sculptured by order of the Emperor, who presented it to his uncle, Cardinal Fesch. A flint lock sporting rifle which had belonged to Napoleon sold for £135, while a hat fetched £85. Among the Nelson relics the most interesting was his christening shirt which was purchased by Mrs. Laing for £30, the bidding having opened at £25.

A DOCTOR'S STRATEGY.

Mr. Macleod Yearsley, in the "Lancet," gives an amusing instance of the astuten ss of the late Dr. Dabbs. When in practice in the Isle of Wight he was called into consultation over a hysterical fasting girl, with whom no one could do anything. Dabbs, to the annoyance of all, won her confidence by telling her that she was quite right to refuse to eat. Then he elicited the fact that she suffered from thirst, and casually remarked that milk was the best thirst-quencher he knew. He thus obtained her promise to take whatever medicine he sent her, and that medicine consisting of strong brine, she improved in health on about twenty-four glasses of milk a day!

THE LATE SULTAN'S MENAGERIE.

Among those who sincerely regretted the passing of the regime of Abdul Hamid in Turkey, none can have been more sincere than Dr. Heinrich Schafer, the Sultan's veterinary surgeon, whose task it was to take charge of the menagerie at Yildis Kiosk, of which Dr. Schafer gives particulars in the "Journal des Debats." Abdul Hamid was no less keenly interested in domestic animals. There were in his stables 3,500 horses, 18 zebras, 200 Egyptian mules, and 80 camels, which he lent every year to the sacred caravan to Mecca. In the well-being of these domestic animals the late Sultan took a particular and intimate interest, and he was daily kept informed of their health and progress.

STORIES OF LORD WOLSELEY.

Some interesting things are recalled in a little volume. "Lord Wolseley," by E. Major, just published by Messrs. Nisbet and Co. (1s. net). When "our only General" was in the United States in connexion with what is known as the "Trent" affair he had an interview with the well-known General, Stonewall Jackson. As Jackson had been in England some of their conversation turned on the old country. "Of all the things you saw during your visit, which do you remember with the greatest pleasure?" asked the Englishman. "The seven lancet windows in York Minster," was the unexpected reply. "In the midst of war and in the presence of death," says the writer of the book, Jackson's thoughts went back to "those great cathedrals which speak of peace and the life everlasting.

HIS METHOD.

The little book contains a very readable account of Wolseley's career. Stress is laid upon his quality of thoroughness. "He knew the work of soldiering from his very rudiments and could on a campaign show his men how to mend their own boots as successfully as he could not direct an attack upon the enemy's trenches." In answer to a remark complimenting him upon his mastdry of many subjects he is reported to have said: I cannot help wanting to do things thoroughly. If I had been a tinker I should never have been content until I could mend pots better than the other fellows. The words are an epitome of his method.

"THE TEA-POT GENERAL."

Lord Wolseley was always anxious to raise the standard of sobriety in the Army. In Canada, on the Red River expedition, he and his men did all their hard work without intoxicants of any kind, and though he did not enforce absolute "tectotal" regulations at all times, yet his opinions on the subject were so well known that he received the name of "the tea-pot general." As far as the use of tobacco was concerned, we ere told that he was more indulgent, being a great smoker himself; yet he sometimes abstained from smoking for long periods in order to be sure that he was not a slave to the habit.

"THE WOLSELEY GANG."

One of Lord Wolseley's most attractive traits was his loyalty to his friends. He was so particular to employ the men of whose capabilities he was sure in preference to those unknown to him that the officers whom he chose acquired, it will be remembered, the nick-name of "the Wolseley gang.' Wolseley was not annoyed by the term. "You call my friends 'the Wolseley gang, but I call them my 'bag of tools,'" he would say; "a good workman does not go borrowing tools every time he has a difficult job on hand; no, he has his own set, every one of which is known to him; he can take out in a minute the right one for the work. I am like that workman."

IF YOUR FRIENDS TOLD YOU

The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," and "I prefer it to any other," would you miss trying a tablet? These testimonials from ladies of title (with names) are on the wrapper and thousands (Home and abroad) buy the soap. If it suits so many, may it not be worth your attention? It is a Toilet luxury, delightful in use, delicately perfumed, refreshing and beneficial. British manufacture. Sold by chemists, stores, grocers, etc., and at 76, New Oxford-Street, London.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

NEWS FROM PARIS.

That the Paris season is hurrying to its climax the "Grande Semaine" is everywhere in evidence writes a correspondent and there is the general atmosphere of hurried gaiety, of making the most of every moment in the air which is unmistakable. At tea in the Ritz which is a good place to hear the latest Parisian news as well as to see the newest fancies and extravagances I heard most of the talk about seaside and country clothes, Deauville and Trouville frocks and hats being vividly discussed; and later it will be a question of dress baskets and trunks, and goodbye for the Parisienne to her town life for a little while.

The polo ground at Bagatelle was again crowded on Wednesday, and it was a brilliant idea of the management to arrange these tango competitions, which draw crowds so interesting and smart. For the tango, as danced at Bagatelle, seems to be a very different thing to that danced anywhere else. It may be because the women who dance it there are well-bred people. Some of the dresses were most amusing, in the true French fashion, but I notice an increasing number of black costumes, in charmeuse silk mousseline, and moire; and of course black tulle is a perfect madness! Every well-dressed woman wears it somewhere either on her hat, round her neck, or fashioned into a blouse. Brown, the Tete de Negre shade has a very large following and with black is almost always relieved by white in filmy lace innumerable frills collars, scarves of tulle, clouds of chiffon

THE WHITE AND SILVER BALL.

On the two great events of the week one was the wonderful ball arranged by the Comtesse de Chabrillan, who last year gave the new historical Oriental ball. People said then that the entertainment would never be surpassed, if ever equalled, but this year was every bit as great a success. It was a white and silver ball, all the decorations being of black, white and silver—white roses with silver leavas, and black grapes with a silvery bloom upon them. The guests were asked to choose dresses to harmonise, the ladies wearing white and silver, the men black satin or velvet, the only touch colour being huge red prophyry vases filled with gilded yew; even the carpets and hangings were black, relieved with white and frosted silver. Nine tableaux were given, each more beautiful than the other, the most impressive being, to my mind, the fourth, where a wonderful black peacock (the Comtesse F. de Casteja) danced very beautifully in a garden scene. Another very lovely tableau was Andiesen's "Snow Queen," and, perhaps, most beautiful of all was "Springtime driving away Winter." This ball, I venture to predict, will have as much effect on dress and fashion as the one last year.

D'ANNUNZIO'S NEW PLAY.

The second event of the week was the production of Gabriele d'Annunzio's new play, "The Perfumed Death" at the Chatelet. The scenery has all been especially designed by Bakst, of Russian ballet fame, and the music is by Signor Ildebrando da Parma All Paris was there curious to a degree, and anxious to see what was announced to be D'Annunzio's masterpiece. The scene is placed in Cyprus, and the story a tumultuous melange of race, passion, religion, in the midst of which a strange and impressive figure, La Pisanelle Mlle. Ida Rubenstein), moves and has her being among princes, pirates, and priests, and eventually dies during a voluptuous dance, surrounded by her roses. The scenery is marvellous, especially that of the first and third acts, and created a great sensation, while Mlle. Rubenstein's dances are remarkable indeed. Whether it will be really considered as D'Annunzio's masterpiece remains to be proved.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Metre Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th June, 1913, on 1827·66 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings
Total Traffic for the week	Rs. 244000	Rs. 300500	Rs. 7000	Rs 551000
Or per mile of Ry ...	133	164	4	301
For previous 12 weeks of half-year...	30505 2	3393392	81656	6825570
Total for 13 weeks ...	329452	3993892	88656	7376570
Comparison. Total for cor. week of previous year.	2 220760	434694	11074	736528
Per mile of Ry do ..	159	238	6	403
Total to cor. date do...	312652 2	5180279	110387	8417188

Decrease for the week ...Rs. 1,85,528
Do. to date ... .„ 10,40,618

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—Broad Gauge System.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 28th June 1913, on 945·61 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated)	Total Earnings.
Total Traffic for the week ...	Rs. 187000	Rs. 410000	Rs. 4000	Rs. 599000
Or per mile of Ry	196	433	4	633
For previous 12 weeks of half year...	5 285627	6334090	42827	9232892
Total for 13 weeks. ...	301127	6744090	46 27	9831992
Comparison. Total for cor. period of previous year ...	5 205772	269338	13080	538690
Per mile of Ry. do...	218	391	14	623
Total to cor. date do..	283274	5922370	9·035	8843679

Increase for the week ... Rs. 10,310
Do. to date..... „ 9,88,313

DIABETES.

An interesting treatise dealing with causes, different stages and the most effective treatment of Diabettes, Hydrocele and Skin diseases, will be given away free to the readers of the "Bombay Gazette" on application to—A. Chatterji & Co., (B. G.) 108-2, Machuabazar Road, Calcutta.

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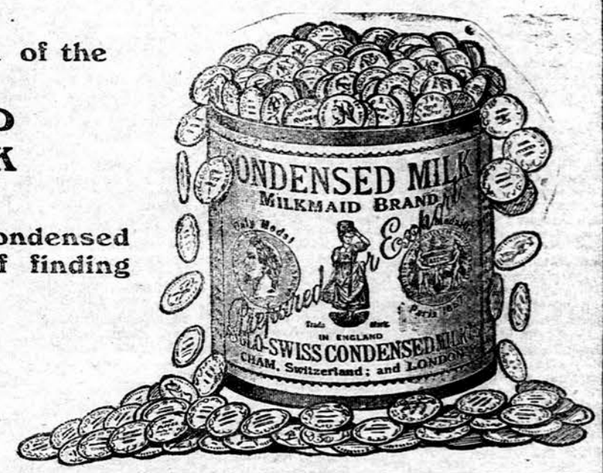
The SEVENTH of the
MILKMAID MILK
VOUCHERS
Value
Rs. 100
The Seventh lucky finder is
Mr. SOTANAM VENKIAR,
Goldsmith, Near Mosque, COCONADA.

You may be the next to find one of these grand prizes, for there are still
THIRTEEN MORE
to be found,

They are concealed in thirteen of the tins of
MILKMAID BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
that are on sale this month.
If you buy only Milkmaid Brand Condensed Milk you have every chance of finding Rs. 100.
The next tin you buy may be the lucky one.
Ask your dealer for full printed particulars and conditions.



A Natural Remedy

Time was when disease was thought to be due to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism and magic were invoked to cast it out.

Science has taught us wisdom. The evil spirits exist still. We call them "Disease Germs," and they also must be cast out Once lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches and pains, is the result.

ENO'S
FRUIT SALT

is the approved remedy for driving out disease germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It clears the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole digestive tract.

It may be safely taken at any time by young or old.

It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhœa by removing the irritating cause.

Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a bottle in the house.

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J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

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APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale.
At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 8/- from
MARTIN Pharm Chemist SOUTHAMPTON Buildings

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NECESSITATE that you secure your jewels and valuables against Thieves and Robbers. This you can only do if you buy HARICHAND SAFES. They have withstood the tools and Hammers of the Robbers and the keys of thieves and possess Reputation of over a Generation.

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have stood the greatest Fires and remained intact.

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DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.
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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from premature decay, or deficiency of the vital forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm: the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, dyspepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 7s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. Price 13½d. and 2s. 9d.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "Walter De Roos, London," impressed thereon, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

Debilitated and Nervous Sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Messrs. Lawes, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.
Agents for India: TREACHER & Co, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE ENSIGN IN ACTION.

The new regulations, which the Admiralty have issued for the flying of the ensign, are the outcome of the vast changes made in ship design. In harbour the ensign will continue to be flown at the stern and, whenever possible, this will also be the position at sea, but in bad weather it is to be displayed in ships with one mast only on a staff in a suitable position on the after superstructure and in two-masted ships at a small gaff attached to the mainmast. In action—and this is the really notable feature of the Admiralty order—"two ensigns are always to be displayed in a conspicuous position without interfering with signalling." The fact, of course, is that the modern mastoden with its tripod mast does not permit of a profusion of flags to be flown as was the pride in the sail era when ships went into action consequently in "hunting tossing" as in many other maritime customs, the picturesque has to give place to the utilitarian.

ICHABOD!

By the homecoming of the remnant of the eight King Edwards from the Mediterranean, and the withdrawal of the First Cruiser Squadron from those waters for the manœuvres, will be brought about the remarkable spectacle of the senior flag officer serving afloat (Admiral Sir Archibal Milne) being left in command of one armoured cruiser (the "Inflexible",) four small cruisers, and ten destroyers. In point of fact, the present Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean has not once during his appointment been permitted to command a force, which is either in keeping with his seniority or adequate to British interests in waters where Austria and Italy are represented by powerful fleets. It was anticipated by the Admiralty last autumn that by July, 1913, four battle-cruisers would be stationed in the Mediterranean, but so far the "Inflexible" is the only unit of this type that has reached Malta, and there is no prospect of the strengthening policy taking effect till late in the autumn, when the "Inflaxible" will be joined by the "Indefatigable" and "Indomitable." Temporarily, at all events, we have evacuated the Mediterranean, and the sands of time will be running out in the hour-glass of Sir Archibald Milne's term as Commander-in-Chief before the British flag is represented up the Straits with anything approaching the diguity and strength which befit the vast interests we possess in those waters.

BOY ARTIFICERS FOR THE NAVY.

It is gratifying to find that the Admiralty are able to command very high-class candidates from the county councils of the kingdom to enter the competition for posts in the Royal Navy as boy artificers. It is necessary that the mechanics who work among the complicated, intricate, and delicate engines of present-day warships should be very superior and intelligent men; and to secure well-educated lads for training as boy artificers is to ensure high-class mechanics in the engine-rooms of our battleships, cruisers, torpedo craft, and in the workshops of our naval aerial establishments. The educational standard expected of the six boys, who will be nominated by the London County Council at the open competition for boy artificers in October next, for instance, is arithmetic, English, —including handwriting, spelling, composition, and literature; mathematics (1) geometry—substance of Euclid, Books I to III., mensuration of the simpler surfaces and solids, use of instruments; (2) algebra—up to and including graphs, and quadratic equations with one unknown quantity, general elementary science, freehand drawing, history and geography—hittory from 1066 to 1902; geography, with special reference to the British Empire. Other stipulations are that the candidates must be the sons of British subjects, and that their parents or guardians must reside within the area of the administrative County of London.

THE HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY.

The Royal Review of the Household Cavalry at Windsor was in every way a great success. Windsor Great Park forms an ideal setting for such a function, and the presence in large numbers of past officers of the three regiments concerned, with their wives and families, together with the assembled school children, gave a domestic atmosphere to the proceedings which was very appropriate. The King was attended by a compararively small suite, in which the three Gold Sticks figured prominently, and everything passed off without a hitch. The heat was great, but there was little or no crowding in the stands, where all the arrangements appeared to have been excellently devised and with a minimum of red tape or any other kind of fuss. Altogether it was a pleasant function, and much appreciated by all who saw it, while, needless to say, the three regiments of Household Cavalry looked as imposing as ever, and went through the ceremony of marching past in different formations with their accustomed precision. None attracted more general attention than the two veteran field-marshals, Lord Roberts and Sir Evelyn Wood, whose youtful figures and fine horsemanship harmonise but little with the years that have undoubtedly passed over their heads. Another to be seen in field-marshal's uniform was Sir John French, who had that morning received his baton from the King.

LEAVE IN INDIA.

The new leave rules for India seem to be a step in the right direction. Shortly they enjoine that instead of so many officers being always present with their units the same number have always to be within forty-eight hours' recalling distance. A further move would however appear to be desirable, for there seems little reason that officers of the British Service should not be on the same footing as those in the Indian Army in the matter of combined leave. Another anomaly is the case of the man who goes to Ceylon. This interesting island, not being under the sway of the Indian Government, involves the unfortunate tourist in a change to English rates of pay while should he elect to visit Burmah or even Aden he continues to draw the munificent stipend of the East.

TWO MONSTER AIRSHIPS.

The French Government have ordered two Clement airships of 20,000 cubic metres capacity, which will be the largest in the world, as the latest Zeppelins are of 18,000 metres only. The new airships are to have engines of 1,000 horse-power, as against 600 for the Zeppelins, and will carry Machine guns and possibly a 6pr, quick-firer. They will be fitted with wireless, and it is stated that certain secret improvements in the bomb dropping gear and the armament, resulting from the examination by French officers of the Zeppelin which recently landed at Luneville, are to be embodied

BRIEF AND PITHY.

LULULAND.

"I am told," said Mr. Lewis Harcourt presiding at the annual dinner of the Corona Club, "that the East African Protectorate requires a shorter and more euphonious name. How will Alfreda do? Native modesty prevents me suggesting Lululand." (Loud laughter.)

WHITEWASH.

It is reported that a District Messenger arrived at the House of Commons with a toy bucket containing whiting, a brush, and a folded paper saying that he had been sent from Paddington by a woman whose name he did not know to take them to Mr. Asquith. The bucket and contents, were destroyed by the police. It is stated that the paper contained directions for whitewashing.

GLADSTONE'S MEMORIES.

The things that stick in the child's mind are illustrated by Mr. Gladstone's memorie of the Waterloo time. He remembered going to a great service of public thanksgiving at St. Paul's—the only one he attended until the Prince of Wales's recovery from illness, nearly sixty years later. But the one thing he remembered about it was sitting in a small gallery annexed to the choir, from which he locked down upon the Prince Regent from behind. It was only by calculation that he afterwards concluded that this must have been in 1815. Similarly, adds the "Chronicle," he remembered a year earlier (when he was four years old) the rattling of the windows in the Edinburgh Hotel, where his parents were staying, when the Castle guns were fired. But it was only the adult Gladstone who associated that with Napoleon's abdication.

THE INQUIRING MIND.

Scene: Lifeboat Saturday Fund stance. Dramatis personae, mother and child about eight. "Mither, whit are thae things?" "Them things are lifeboats, Jeanie." "Maw, whit are lifeboats fur?" "Savin' people." "Savin' people, whit?" "Oh, savin, people bein' drooned," "Crickey! hoo could they wee boats save fowk?" "Ugh! it's no' they wee boats that saves the fowk; it's the money that's pit intae them." "Maw, wull that ha'penny A pit in the boat save anybody?" "Hoo div A ken, Jeanie? Be quate!"—"Glasgow News."

THE MORNING CALL.

The proprietor of a certain hotel had been much harassed by the accusations of guests who "overslept" and thereby failed to make connections or keep appointments. They invariably insisted they had never been called. After long and anxious thought, says the "Liverpool Post," the proprietor hit upon a plan which seemed calculated to ensure justice and satisfaction to all parties. It was one of the most abusive of his patrons under the old regulation on whom the new scheme was first tried. He had retired with reiterated injunctions to wake him in time to catch that five o'clock train. At a quarter-past four, there was a loud rap upon the guest's door. No answer. Then a still louder summons. "What's the matter?" came the response. "Get up quick, sir, please," in a tone of excitement, "and sign this receipt!" "Receipt!" "Yes, sir; here it is, and here's the pencil. Right quick, sir, please! It's very important—won't take you a minute, sir, to sign it!" Muttering incoherently, the guest stumbled out of bed. Unlocking the door, he thrust out his hand, confused ideas of registered letters, cheques, legacies, crowding upon his half-awakened senses. The paper which he drew inside bore the date and "Called at 4 15, as requested. Sign here."

PROFITING BY EXPERIENCE.

The following good story is told of two old Scotchmen in a train who were discussing the domestic unhappiness of a mutual friend. "Aye, are," said one, "Jamie Thompson has a sair time wi' that wife o' his. They say they're aye feehtin." "What else can ye expect?" said the other scornfully, "the puir fecklers creature marrit after coortin' for only seven year. Man, he had nae chance to ken the woman in sich a short time. When I was coortin' Icoorted for twenty year." An amused listener to this dialogue now ventured to ask if this long courtship had ensured connubial bliss, whereupon the old Scotsman returned, "I tell ye I coorted for twenty year, and in that time I kent what wooman was and so I didna marry."—"Tatler."

HALF AND HALF.

On a Philadelphia paper worked Julius Kaufman, a Dane who wrote very clever, forceful, pungent editorials. Kaufman's English was impeccable, says the "Argonaut," but his writing was impossible. It seemed to have been done with a bent pin and an asphalt mixture. George Kennedy was the only man on the copy desk who could read it. One day Kennedy came to Editor Thompson, shaking his head. "It's all off," said he. "I've lost my punch. I read this thing of Kaufman's with perfect ease until I got halfway through—and then I stuck. I don't know why. The second half of his stuff looks just like the first half. But I can't read it." Thompson took that manuscript over to a corner. By and by Thompson came back with lines of strain around his mouth. "Put it up to Kaufman" said he. "Either he's gone flooey or we have." So when Kaufman came in they gave him his manuscript and told him to go away somewhere and find out what it meant. By and by he came back, beaming. "It was easy said he. The second part I haf yoost wrote in Danish.

J J & S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.

The quality of this fine old mild flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.

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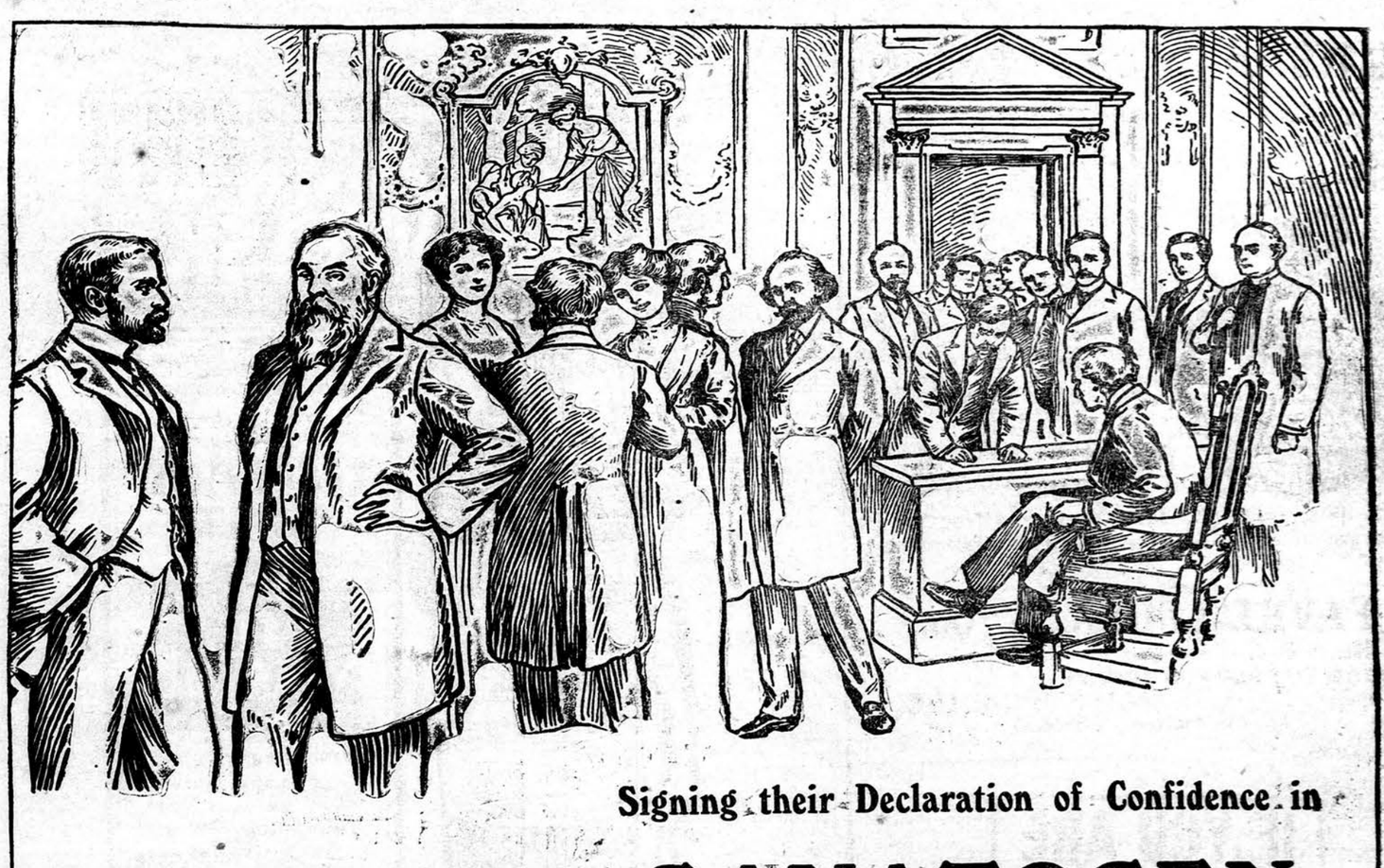

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You may well ask whether Sanatogen will not do as much for you as it has for these distinguished patients, who give you their assurance that Sanatogen is a genuine health food and nerve restorer of special value in nervous and wasting diseases, anæmia and digestive disorders, dysentery, and chronic diarrhœa.

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Nickel ½-hunting	ditto	ditto	30
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from any such disease as ECZEMA, SCROFULA, BAD LEGS, ABSCESSES, ULCERS, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, BOILS, PIMPLES, SORES OF ANY KIND, PILES, BLOOD POISON, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, etc., don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have to be permanently cured is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering.

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THE WORLD FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER

is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities from whatever cause arising, and by rendering it clean and pure can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

Here is good proof of its efficacy:—

POISONED FOOT CURED

"Some time ago I had an accident to my left foot (ran a nail into it), it fastered, and got so bad that the doctor was called in and said I had poisoned it. For 3 years I was under different doctors and for one year of the three I only went out in a bath chair. Not only during that time did I entirely lose the little toe of my left foot, but a gaping wound came in the inside of the same foot. It was so bad that when I bathed it I fancied I could see the bones. At last I decided to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and with the end of the second small bottle the discharge had stopped, and within a month I could get my foot to the ground. It is as well now as it ever was, of course, very scarred and a toe short, but I am sure I should have been a foot short had it gone on."

"WORTH £5 A DOSE"

"I also recommended it to a Surgeant's wife at Aldershot, whose husband had an open sore for seven years, the result of a sword thrust in Burma. She said she couldn't get him to try it for a long time, but at last he did, and the wound has completely healed. She told me that often after a long march he has writhed in agony and often fainted. When they were leaving to go to another station he came on purpose to say good-bye and thank me. He said he'd never forget me for being the cause of his trying it, and that it was worth £5 a dose.—Yours truly, (Mrs.) M. Cousins, 187 Twyford avenue, Portsmouth," England.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

By reason of its wonderful Blood purifying properties

CURES ALL SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES.

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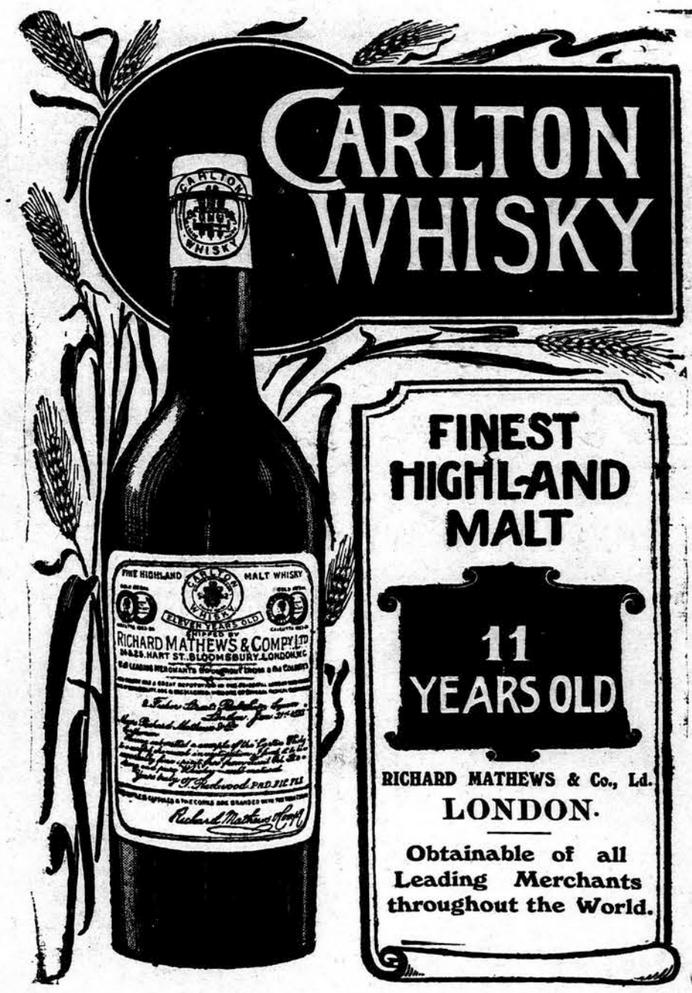

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

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To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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